

SATURDAY, Jan. 7, 1882.

Upon reading over our exchanges, we are struck with consternation, at the wild terrific wave of crime sweeping over the land, and we find the most potential cause to be that of carrying concealed weapons. The last legislature of this State, passed a law, making it fifty dollars fine for carrying concealed weapons, payable only in United States currency, or coin. It is a sad commentary upon the condition of society, when the members thereof deem it necessary, in a land of civilization, Christianity and boasted jurisprudence, to attach a portable battery to their persons as a means of protection from insult and injury.

It is too often a means for the destruction of human life, under a circumstance which admit of no extenuation whatever. The day has passed when law granted the right and society applauded the practice of vindicating insulted honor by shedding the life blood of a fellow being. We once heard a Judge declare from the bench, that it was his decided opinion that brave and chivalrous men, would never be guilty of such practice, and when circumstances rendered it absolutely necessary to carry a weapon, they would do it openly, boldly, and in the broad light of day. It is a crime which the courts and juries of our country, ought to visit with swift punishment. How often it happens by having the instrument of death so readily at hand, an alteration ensues and upon the slightest provocation the laudable messenger is sent upon its swift and deadly errand, a soul passes into eternity, a new made grave is bedewed with the tears of a heart broken family circle, condemned felon sits within his lonely cell, tortured by that remorse, which only the doomed and damned can realize, while a great cloud of sorrow rests upon a once happy and joyous household. Law is dead, Christianity outraged, the rights and principles of society invaded and trampled upon, desolation and sorrow visited upon friends and families, all for the vindication of a false sense of honor, or satisfaction for an imaginary insult. This is no fancy picture for we have a vivid realization of its truth every day, and it behoves our courts to stop a practice so full of danger to the welfare and good order of society in general.

FRIEND GRANT:—Finding myself placed in the unavoidable position of debtor, to a certain notable personage, hailing from your peaceful village under the cognomen of "Santa Claus;" and not being able to liquidate said debt because of creditors refusing me an audience, I now appeal to your known liberality for assistance. The case is this. On the 27th ult., he addressed a note to Rev. J. C. McLean, Oxford, A. A., in which he informed him that he had that day expressed a valuable to him from Jacksonville. Now although that is not my name, the Post Master of Oxford finding no other Rev. McLean insisted on putting it in my P. O. Box.

News.

A Matter to be Investigated.

A statement is made in the Montgomery Advertiser by Hon. D. S. Troy, a lawyer of eminence and a State Senator, to the effect that many county convicts which are hired by contractors are kept in service after the time for which they are committed has expired. We gather from Col. Troy's vigorous protest against this iniquity that the crime has been of common occurrence.

It seems that the contractors pay more for county convicts than for State convicts, and their ability to do so arises from the fact that the counties are so careless as to the future of the convicts that no arrangement is made for their release at the end of the period of conviction. The ignorance of the convict, or his inability to secure legal counsel, makes it easy to practice this imposition.

This is a remarkable charge, and it would be received with much doubt if it came from one of less character than Col. Troy. It may be that the custom arises from a disputed construction of the law.

It, however, the county convicts are held in service by contractors flagrantly and without color of law, it becomes the duty of grand juries to examine into the matter, and the Governor should at once institute proceedings to afford the proper relief.

The contractors should bear in mind that they make themselves amenable not only to the State laws, but also to the Federal laws enforcing civil rights.—Mobile Register.

To the People of Jacksonville and vicinity.

I have come to Jacksonville to serve you in the practice of Medicine, in all its branches. I bring with me an collection of over sixteen thousand specimens of various parts, at least. Five of these years were spent in the adjoining county of Etowah, and I care not to hide my record from inspection. I will be found always, at my post, and ready for emergencies. I make a specialty of bad weather. All I ask of you good people is a trial. I shall not be permanently settled here before February 1st, as I have my Hoke's Bluff business to arrange and close out. Remember this, I am a fixture here for the rest of my days, I hope. Prompt and faithful services, at reasonable rates, I guarantee unto you, and if compensation is in proportion to service, both sides will be satisfied.

Respectfully yours,

C. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

Lake of Hoke's Bluff, A. A.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an execution in my hands issued from Circuit Court of Etowah county upon a judgment of said court in favor of Joseph G. Blount and against Charles N. Jelks, I will sell at the Court house door in Calhoun County State of Alabama for cash, on the 1st Monday in February 1882 before the 6th day of said month, the following described land to wit: The S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33, township 14, range 6, all in Calhoun county, A. A., containing in all 310 acres, there or less.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 7th day of January, 1882, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear and determine said petition, and to hear the proof offered in support of the same; and that notice of the filing of said petition, and of the day set to hear the same, be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me at my office in Jacksonville, Calhoun county, A. A., on said 7th day of January, 1882, and contest said application if they think proper.

OXFORD, A. A., Jan. 29, 1881.

MY DEAR UNKNOWN FRIEND, SANTA CLAUS.—Pardon one so humble in scarcely to be known beyond his home, Alabama, for presuming on terms of such familiarity, as few are only bounded by the

J. B. FARMER, Sheriff.

OUR SCHOOL.

I say our school, for every man, woman and child, in our town, should feel that the school is ours. It is our only hope for a school. All others that may start up in our midst will be ephemeral—will spring up—make a show of flourishing—last just long enough to confuse our children, and then pass away to give place to something of like nature. But, if we all felt and acted as though the school was ours, and that it was our pride as well as our duty to see that it prospered and succeeded—to foster and encourage every effort by teacher, Trustee or citizen to improve its condition—extend its patronage—elevate its standard of moral and intellectual culture, there would be no effort to plant others in our midst. If the school does not meet our wants we should all join each other in one united effort and raise it to that point of excellence required by us. We can make the school what we please if we "pull all together, and pull with a will." Will we do this?

SENEX.

BIDDEFORD, ME., Dec. 28.—Landon Moore, of this place employed at a clerk in Boston, came here a few days ago to spend Christmas. This afternoon he called on his fiancée, Miss Belle Cushman, an estimable young lady. Shortly after his arrival shots were heard in the room where they were, and the girl was found in her chair, and Moore on the floor dying. He had shot her behind the ear and himself through the eye. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 28.—A special to the Times gives an account of a terrible tragedy which occurred this morning at Bellefonte, Ala., on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, forty miles from this city, resulting in the probable fatal shooting of C. M. Fenner, D. Martin and his son John. They are the only merchants in the place, and the difficulty originated in jealousy. The weapons used were pistols.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 28.—A fire this morning destroyed a store on Broad street occupied by Barnum & Bros., grocers, and W. D. Bowen gunsmith. The residence of Miss Mary D. Antiquac was partly destroyed. The stock of W. D. Anderson & Co., dry goods, was badly damaged by water and that of Meyers & Marcus slightly injured. Total losses \$30,000, covered by insurance. Explosion of a lamp the cause.

The Guiteau case is yet going on, with fair prospect of two weeks continuance.

The Murderers of the Walker Brothers Make a Full Confession.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 27.

The Appeal's Aberdeen, Miss., special says. "W. Robert Jones and the negro William Miller, murderers of the Walker brothers, have made a full confession, and on arraignment in the committing court, to-day, on being asked if guilty or not guilty, each replied: 'I am guilty.' They were remanded to jail without bail. Judge Green has ordered a special term of the court to begin on the 20th instant, for their trial."

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, In Probate Court, Calhoun County, I for said county, Special Term, Dec. 27th 1881.

This day came E. Hyatt, Guardian of estate of J. R. Calhoun, a non compositus and filed in Court his petition and writing under oath, asking for an order of this Court authorizing him, as such Guardian, to purchase all necessary stock, provisions, furniture, implements and employ sufficient force of laborers etc. for carrying on a farm or plantation upon the lands of said ward for the year 1882.

It is ordered by the court that 2nd day of January 1882 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear and determine said petition, that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, to wit: The S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 14, range 6; and all that portion of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of said section, township 14, range 6, and all that portion of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of said section, township and range, which lies South of the Tallasahatchie mountain; also, the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33, township 14, range 6, all in Calhoun county, A. A., containing in all 310 acres, there or less.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 7th day of January, 1882, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear and determine said petition, and to hear the proof offered in support of the same; and that notice of the filing of said petition, and of the day set to hear the same, be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me at my office in the Court house of said county, on said 7th day of January, 1882, and contest said application if they think proper.

Respectfully yours,

C. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

Lake of Hoke's Bluff, A. A.

JUDGE OF PROBATE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County, I

In the Probate Court of said county, Special Term, Nov. 12th, 1881.

This day came E. D. McHarg, administrator, de bonis non, of the estate of L. S. McHarg, deceased, and filed his petition in writing and under oath, praying this court to grant an order for the sale of the following lands belonging to said estate, to wit: The S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 14, township 14, range 6; and all that portion of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of said section, township and range, which lies South of the Tallasahatchie mountain; also, the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33, township 14, range 6, all in Calhoun county, A. A., containing in all 310 acres, there or less.

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C. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

Lake of Hoke's Bluff, A. A.

JUDGE OF PROBATE.

The Biggest Thing Yet.

GROCERIES!

GROCERIES!!

GROCERIES!!!

B. F. CARPENTER & CO.

Have received and are still receiving the largest and best selected stock of Groceries they have ever brought to this market. Not deterred by the elation of bards times next year, they have amply provided for the wants of the public, and will sell to suit the purses of their customers. In all

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

They can confidently defy competition, where cash is paid. They bought on the bottom of the market. Seeing is believing.

Bring the Cash

and test their prices, and see for yourself.

Bagging, Ties, Farming Utensils

Wooden Ware, and hundreds of other things in stock. Don't buy until you examine the stock of

B. F. CARPENTER & CO.

Rheumatism Neuralgia

Sprains, Pain in the Back and Side.

There is nothing more painful than these diseases; but the pain can be removed and the disease cured by the use of PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER.

This remedy is a safe, simple and inexpensive preparation, that must be kept away from fire or heat to avoid danger of explosion; nor is it an ordinary experience to do more harm than good.

PAIN KILLER has been in constant use for forty years, and the universal testimony to its safety and efficacy is overwhelming.

It is a safe, simple and inexpensive remedy. It is not only effects a permanent cure, but it relieves pain almost instantaneously.

It is a safe, simple and inexpensive remedy. It is not only effects a permanent cure, but it relieves pain almost instantaneously.

The recent cure is by the use of PAIN KILLER.

The following extracts from letters show that those who have tried it think:

Edgar Gandy, Owatonna, Minn. says:

I experienced immediate relief from pain in my back and sides, and have used your PAIN KILLER for several months.

Z. E. Walworth, Saco, Me., writes:

I experienced immediate relief from pain in my back and sides, and have used your PAIN KILLER for several months.

Charles Powell writes from the Sailors' Home, London:

I have used PAIN KILLER for rheumatism and have found it a safe and beneficial remedy.

Barton Green, says:

I have used PAIN KILLER for thirty years, and have found it a safe and effective remedy for rheumatism and lameness.

Mr. Burditt writes:

I have used PAIN KILLER in cases of rheumatism.

Phill. Gilbert, Somerset, Pa., writes:

From actual use, I know your PAIN KILLER is a safe, simple and inexpensive remedy.

All druggists keep PAIN KILLER. Its price is so low that it is within the reach of all, and it will save many times its cost in doctor's bills.

25c., 30c., and \$1.00 a bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

July 30, 1881—12.

HE WONDER OF ROME.

THOS. FAY'S

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

That is selling more Goods at retail than any other House in North Georgia.

Specialties BLACK and COLORED MOIRE, BROCADES and STRIPES, FRINGS, PASSEMENTERIES and ORNAMENTS. All the newest styles in Trimmings.

The Cashmere and Dress Goods House of North Georgia.

Planned Suitings of every shade and style. Special bargains in Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, and Neckwear. An elegant line of Ladies CLOAKS and DOLMANS.

Orders by mail promptly and carefully filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Samples sent on application. On all orders to the amount of \$10 and exceeding.

Expressing paid by me.

THOMAS FAY,

58 Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

PIANOS AND ORGANS AT LOW PRICES.

MR. H. CHAMBERS & CO.,

Rome, Ga.

Have on hand the largest stock of Pianos and Organs, by first class makers, ever brought to Rome, and will sell at low figures.

Our Stock consists of Blank Books, Stationery, Picture Frames, Artist Material, Sheet Music, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, &c., is very large, and we guarantee prices as low as can be bought in the South. Correspondence solicited.

sept24-3m.

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Our Stock consists of Blank Books, Stationery, Picture Frames, Artist Material, Sheet Music, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, &c., is very large, and we guarantee prices as low as can be bought in the South. Correspondence solicited.

sept24-3m.

PIANOS AND ORGANS AT LOW PRICES.

The Republican.

OXFORD FLASHES.

There is no longer any doubt as to the route of the Georgia Pacific Railroad from this point. It will go by Auton.

We thank the Railroad Commissioners for a copy of their Report; also Senators Pendleton and Pugh and Representative Forney for copies of the Congressional Record; also John P. Morton, & Co., for a copy of their Farmers' Almanac containing Prof. Cather's excellent weather predictions for 1882. Price 10 cents. Address for publishers at Louisville, Ky.

PERSONAL.

Our friend Willie Hammond has

the rose on his cheek, on account of hard work during Christmas holidays. He never goes at a

thing Half Hammond.

Mrs. Frank's sister, Mrs. Gor-

don,

whom she has not seen for

years, is visiting her now.

Gordon is accompanied by

his daughter, a most lovely and

accomplished young lady.

Mr. Frank Bowdon was in town

on Monday last.

Mr. W. W. Whiteside, of Ox-

ford, was in town Monday last.

Holla Ryan the celebrated char-

acter artist and elocutionist will

give an entertainment at College

Hall Friday night the 6th inst.

It is a favorite here and always

is at the same time and place

J. F. M. Davis N. P., Joshua

Reeves to Miss Miller Wright.

Also near Choccolocco, Decem-

ber the 25th 1881, by J. F. M.

Davis N. P., Mr. G. G. Wright to

Miss Seleta Hughes.

At Choccolocco, Dec. 25th

1881, by J. A. Scott, Jeff

Jordan to Miss Rosa Hei-

mer.

At Choccolocco, Dec. 27th

1881, by J. F. M. Davis N. P., Angus

Ross to Miss Maggie Wright.

On the 15th of

1881, at the residence of

Peter, Mr. James C. Nabors

of Cal-

houn, **Sev. H. A. Wil-**

kinson.

In the Methodist

Church at Oxford, Ala., Decem-

ber 22d 1881, by Rev. W. R.

Mr. J. M. McCulley and

Matic V. Kennedy

Near Choccolocco Dec.

1881, Miss Ann Thomas

aged about 20 years,

the typhoid fever.

Stevenson & Grant, cor-

porates of the Real Estate

and Banking Company of

Oxford, the aggregate amount

now applied for, through their

agents sums up thirty-two thou-

sands. The business may

be only fairly opened,

amounts will be loaned by

Calhoun, and the cash

of next summer will be

sharp business men of the

will make a note of this

accordingly.

From a law card sent us

by a young friend George C.

Whatley

in Virginia and who was

a prominent lawyer in Jack-

sonville, he now belongs to the firm

Bullock & Whatley,

Texas. We wish our

much success in his new

work. He is a very worthy

man.

Just before Christ-

mas small errors crept in

advertisement of Calhoun

We intended to correct

it at first, but being over-

with other work we neg-

lected it.

Instrumental music is

100 per month, and not \$5.25

at first.

requested by the teach-

ers parents to send in at

not wait several days

school has commenced,

the pupil and the

injury, as it often re-

quires formation of classes,

patrons will be pleased

to send this

letter remaining in the

office at Jacksonville, Ala.,

1882, and which if not

the time prescribed

be sent to the Dead Let-

ter.

Prepared only by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta, Ga., and sold by Druggists generally.

Shilo's Consumption Cure!

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis, while it's wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since it's first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you ever have a cold, take it out and try it. Price 10c. 50c. and \$1.25. If your lungs are sore, Chills, Headache, Late, use Shilo's Poultice. Price 25 cents. Sold by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala. Jan'y 15 '81.

PATRON.

MANY COMBINATIONS.

Have been tried, but none with such happy results as Rankin's Extract of Buchu and Juniper. If you are suffering from any disease of the Kidneys or Bladder, Gravel, Pain or weakness in the Back or Hip, a bottle or two will relieve you.

This article has been before the public for nearly ten years, and its sale is constantly increasing, and that with very little advertising—which proves it to be an article of merit. We have testimonials from some of the leading Physicians of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida and other States, in regard to its reliability as a Diuretic, and a remedy for the disease for which it is recommended.

Prepared only by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta, Ga., and sold by Druggists generally.

CHRISTMAS GOODS,

Of every variety, at

CROW BROS.

A splendid lot of Fancy

Candies.

NUTS, RAISINS,

ORANGES, LEMONS, COCA

NUTS, PINEAPPLES, &c.

GROCERIES

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,

(New crop.)

SUGARS, SYRUPS, RICE,

And almost everything else in the way of family supplies, and don't you forget it, but give us a call.

Mr. A. FRANK, P. M.

calling for these letters

say they were adver-

ted.

Mr. A. FRANK, P. M.

OXFORD FLASHES.

There is no longer any doubt as to the route of the Georgia Pacific Railroad from this point. It will go by Auton.

Oxford College opened on Monday last with a flattering attendance of pupils.

The Methodist supper at the Central Hotel, a few nights since, netted about \$90.00.

Mrs. Alf Morgan is rapidly recovering from her once critical and almost hopeless condition. She has been afflicted for several months.

Mrs. Mamie Waters, of Rome, Ga., (nee Borders) was down on a flying visit last week.

Mr. D. D. Draper is visiting friends and relatives here. Oxford gives him a hearty welcome.

Hon. Taul Bradford and Messrs Bowden & Knox Esq., of Talladega, were in town most of last week upon legal business for the Georgia Pacific Railroad Company, and Messrs J M Wsides, L. L. Allen and others, the latter having demanded damages of the former for the construction of its road through their farms.

On Monday night last, Henry Lature, an archer of ten years, stole one hundred and seventy odd dollars from Mr. Will Griffin, a merchant of this place. Mr. Griffin had counted his money, preparatory to closing his store, for the day, and some negroes came in, inadvertently left his book in which he had placed it, upon the counter and went to trade with them, when the little rogue slipped it and made away with it. Mr. Griffin soon missed the money and knowing that the boy had been the only one present at the time, went down the street in search of him. Fortunately he succeeded in capturing him and reclaiming all the stolen money. The boy was bound over to Circuit Court. This is the same youngster convicted some time since of burning Dr. Linder's barn.

CALHOUN COLLEGE.

It will be seen that there is another effort to unite all our schools, and thus build up an institution that will command the respect, and meet the wants of our people. In union there is strength—division there is weakness, decay and death. This is as true in regard to schools, and school interests, as it is in any other respect. If our people had united years ago, and remained united, our town could, to-day, boast of as good schools as any place in the State. The course we have pursued has done more to build up other places than to build up our own. We have driven good teachers away—we have demoralized our children—we have sent our money to other points in, and out of our State, all for want of union and co-operation among ourselves. How much longer shall we pursue this destroying policy? Let us abandon it at once, and work for a common interest—a common good, and we will succeed.

CITIZEN.

Mountain Farm And Vineyard For Sale.

The undersigned will give a bargain in the fine fruit farm and vineyard on top of the mountain 12 miles from Jacksonville, known as the George White place.

STEVENSON & GRANT, Real Estate Agents.

IMPORTANT.

I have some No. 1 mules for sale at Jacksonville, JNO. M. CROOK.

Deserving artifices are always appreciated. The exceptional cleanliness of Parker's Hair Balsam makes it popular. Gray hairs are impossible with its decimal use.

ALICE RICE, Selma, Ala.

Ship your cotton to Simpson and Ledbetter, Rome, Ga., and they will secure you the highest market price for it.

On 1.—3m.

Simpson and Ledbetter solicit

signments of cotton from their Alabama friends, which they will sell for the best prices that the market justifies.

Give us a trial. We will do our utmost to give satisfaction.

Oct 1.—3m.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information as to time and connection to all points, and will procure you rates and through tickets on application for further information.

G. P. A. THOMAS, G. P. A.

jan29 1881

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G. P. A. THOMAS, G. P

AGRICULTURAL.

BALKY HORSES—“Many and varied have been the plans, both kind and harsh, tried for the cure of balkiness in horses, by parties troubled, delayed and provoked in this way. Having had considerable experience in the handling of such horses, I have found the following a good remedy. It is easily and quickly performed and has never so far as I am aware failed to cure.

“Two persons are required for the trial. One should hold the reins while the other fastens a short strap or rope—a halter strap, always at hand, answers the purpose well—just below the stock of a fork leg, then going forward, he should pull on the strap until the horse lifts his feet; continuing to pull, the foot will be brought forward and set down a little in advance of the other. The horse thus thrown out of a natural position, will move forward to gain his equilibrium. Another pull will cause another move forward. This may be repeated several times, or until the horse moves without having the foot pulled forward. Usually, the first or second pull will start him. Three or four such reminders at most will do the work. When the start is made it is generally an easy one. Sometimes, however, it has the appearance of the horse being in a hurry to get away from the provoking man with the strap; therefore a steady hand should manage the reins. I have never known a horse under this treatment to kick or to act mean in any other way than to try to run. When he does start off the hold on the strap should be given up. After having gone twenty-five or more yards the horse should gently be brought to a stand and the strap removed. Then try to start him without the strap. If he does not move off at once apply it again. He will soon be of being thus annoyed, and will give you no further trouble in this way.”

AND a few words about seed potatoes. Next spring is certain to see seed potatoes selling from \$5 to \$10 a barrel, according to variety and quality, and therefore it becomes of the first importance to provide seed this fall when possible. Very many acres were planted last spring on which the crop was so near a complete failure; the fields were never dug over. But on examination many of these fields will be found to have miniature potatoes, though too small to eat, will usher in a pinch to make a crop from. Indeed, under circumstances very favorable to the potato crop, that is a rich, mellow soil and a cool moist season, seed potatoes no bigger than a common okra may have produced good, and sometimes, where the conditions were exceptionally favorable, enormous crops. Accepting these facts, then, as stated, it will pay to go over the fields and dig and store very small potatoes indeed for next year’s seed. And where a crop has been made the smallest tubers should be saved and not left in the field or fed to stock, as is the common custom. In dry and hot seasons like the past, when unfavorable to the growth of the potato small seed should never be used, nor when good potatoes are abundant and cheap; but when they are worth three or four cents a pound and when the season is likely to be a favorable one, both are among the reasonable probabilities for the spring of 1882, it is good economy to save and plant them.

A PLAN FOR DRAINAGE—Let some enterprise the manufacturers select careful farmers who own flat lands, and make them something like the following proposition: That the farmer make a careful estimate of his average crops and the tile manufacturer propose to furnish the tile necessary to drain thoroughly the lands designated in the agreement, the farmer to furnish the labor of putting in the drains at a stipulated price, to be paid out of the excess of crops grown on the land, over and above the average yield before agreed upon, and the tile manufacturer agreeing to take the balance of the increase in four or five crops (as agreed) to cover the cost of the tile. On level lands, where the average crop runs low and the land by nature is rich, it is a safe proposition for the tile manufacturer if the farmer honestly performs his part of the contract. On level lands that need drainage, and need it badly, it will pay twenty-five per cent annually on the investment, and in some instances more.

SETTING FIFTH TREES IN THE FALL—Notwithstanding the advice often given to set fruit trees in the fall, our observation is against the practice. It works very much like this in most cases: In ordinary lands, when set in the fall, the cold, dry winds evaporate all the moisture from the limbs and trunk, and when the ground is soft loosen the roots in the soil, or if on clay soil the frost leaves them out because the roots have no hold, and the result is a total failure. If the trees must be moved to be set in the fall, we would prefer to bury them totally in dry soil and set in the spring, and should expect better results from so doing; and we apply this also to small fruits, except, perhaps, strawberries, and they should be set early or they also will do better to wait till spring. When the ground is settled and in condition to sow grain, is the best time to plant trees of all kinds, and then, if well put in and cared for the first season, the greatest trouble is over.

For profit don’t keep old fowls year after year, except for extraordinary merits. Some few old hens are famous mothers, and are worth keeping on that account sometimes. But as a rule work them off in two years or so.

There is as much nourishment in one bushel of beans as in five bushels of potatoes.

Tax fodder from an acre of corn which yields fifty bushels is equal in value to a ton of hay.

“A very good idea of the purity of silk,” says Mr. Lewis Leigh, of New Haven, Conn., “is shown by comparison. Take a piece of ribbon—any pure color, white, pink, gold, or any bright color—an inch or two is sufficient; weigh carefully; then weigh exactly the same amount of silk to be tested, and as much as the latter falls short of measurement with the first or pure silk it is weighed.” It is difficult to say why silk should be adulterated at all. The process of producing spurious silks is itself expensive. Competition soon reduces the weighing profits to little or nothing. Honesty in this, as in all other matters of business, is the best policy, and one need only consider it for a moment to be convinced of this fact without looking into the revised Statutes or the revised edition of the New Testament for a guiding rule. As St. Paul says, there is a law written on the Gentile heart or conscience, and seen in every-day experience, which emphasizes the fact.

It is a common mistake to suppose that coral when first taken from its watery bed is soft and hardens through exposure. The live coral may feel somewhat slimy in the fingers, but if the animal matter be washed away it is found to be hard. The chief constituent of the whole is carbonate of lime.

“CAN I see the lady of the house?” inquired the peddler. “Well, yes, you can if you ain’t blind!” snarled the woman who had answered the bell. “Oh, beg pardon, madame! you are lady of the house then?” “Yes, I am! What d’yer take me for? Did yer think I was the gentlewoman or the next door neighbor or one of the farm hands, or the cat, or the ice-cream?” “I d’nt know, madame, but you might be the youngest daughter.” “Oh, did yer? Well, that was natural too,” replied the 1 of the 2. “What d’yer want, sur?” Then the peddler displayed the wares, and when he left that door-step half an hour later his face was full of pleasure and his pockets full of money. He understood human nature and had made a good sale.

Rochester Sentinel.]

Buckwheat Cakes and the Measles.

When a young husband had gone from home, and with fond solicitude telegraphed to his wife, “what have you for breakfast and how’s the baby?” he received the brief, suggestive reply—“Buckwheat Cakes and the Measles.” We have the report of a case in our midst, not where Scatic Rheumatism confined Mr. J. Dawson, the well-known druggist, to his room for a long period. It was stated to our reporter that this man was attacked with Scatic Rheumatism December last, and for four weeks could scarcely leave his room. He used St. Jacob’s oil, and is now able to be at his place of business, feeling no worse for his recent affliction. The inference is convincing.

A DOMESTIC difficulty: “I’m bigger than you are,” consequently remarked Squibb boy to little Misses Marrowfat. “I know it—bigger fool!” returned the latter. The conversation was repeated at both supper tables that night and the next morning Mrs. Marrowfat and Mrs. Squibb were busy plugging up the knot-holes in the back yard fence to cut off all communication between the families.

CINCINNATI courtship custom: “I didn’t call because when I passed the house I noticed there was no light in the parlor and I thought you were out,” apologized the simple minded Chicago man who had an appointment with a Cincinnati merchant. “Never be such a fool as that again,” angrily replied the disappointed pack-packer: “you ought to have known it was only one of my girls receiving company.”

SAID the teacher. “And it came to pass, when King Hezekiah heard it, that he rent his clothes. Now, what did that mean, children?—he brother said it was ‘letting a fellow have the use of ‘em for a few dollars, as brother Dave did with his sister last spring and wishes now he hadn’t.’”

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The Republican.

SATURDAY, Jan. 14, 1882.

To The Point.

The following was handed in by our occasional Reporter, and we submit it to our readers. It purports to be a part of a conversation between a visitor, or stranger rather, and one of our leading citizens. Place, Hotel porch—Time June 1881.

Stranger.—Pleasant day this—fine breeze.

Citizen.—Yes, fine breeze—we nearly always have fine breezes here. We seldom, if ever, have warmer weather than this—our summers are delightful.

S.—You, indeed, have an excellent country. I am pleased with it. Your mountain scenery is grand—equal almost to the far-famed hills of Switzerland. Your water pure as the dewdrops, and in great variety and abundance.

C.—Yes, yes, our water can't be beat. Have you seen our town Spring?—it is just back of the Hotel—it is large enough to run a mill, as clear as crystal, and at most as cold as ice. Their we have fine free-stone water—our water works brings water from a free-stone spring. We have also fine mineral waters near by.

S.—I have been down to your spring, and it is indeed magnificent. No country can excel you in good pure water. Nature has been lavish in her gifts to your Section.

Just think of it—Pure water in great abundance—pure health-giving breezes—grand mountain scenery—fertile valleys, and, in short everything needed. And, with all these I am astonished to see that your village appears to be on the decline. Your houses, most of them, look old and somewhat dilapidated, even the fences on your streets are in a poor condition. Very little about your place looks new—no new buildings going up. I see no improvements whatever. Why, under all these favorable circumstances, is this so?

C.—Well, I don't hardly know. The war left our people in a bad fix, and our town has not prospered much since. Then, the Railroad established little depots above and below us, and that took away a good deal of our trade, and, from one cause and another, we have not done very well.

S.—I see you have four churches in town. How are they getting on?

C.—Well, I can't say exactly—I suppose pretty well.

S.—Do all your churches have preaching every Sabbath?

C.—O no! The Methodists have preaching once a month, their preacher lives at Weaver's Station and can give them but one Sunday in the month; the Presbyterians also have preaching once a month, their preacher lives at Oxford; and the Episcopalians have preaching once a month, their preacher lives in Talladega, I believe.

S.—The Baptist then, is the only church that holds weekly service.

C.—No, bless you, they have no preacher at all, and only have preaching occasionally when a preacher comes along—they are talking of getting a preacher for next year.

S.—Do I understand you to say that the Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal ministers, all live at other points, and no Baptist minister either? Have you no preacher living in town?

C.—No, there is no preacher living in our town now. Our churches are not able to support a local preacher. We hope to be able to do better soon.

S.—I am astonished to hear this. It is, indeed, rare to find a town of the size of this, especially one so favorably located, and a county seat too, without a single minister of any denomination living in it. By the way, what large two-story brick building is that beyond the spring?

C.—That's the College. Calhoun College it is called.

S.—It looks like a good building—I suppose you have a flour milling school here. At least you ought to have, for nature, from her choicest bounties, has given you everything conducive to the building up of an institution of learning of high order.

C.—Well, our school is doing tolerably well. We spent a heap of money in putting up that building, but we have had bad luck some way, and our school is not what we expected. When we built that house we expected to get pupils from all over the State, and even from other States, but from some cause we have never been able to get many boarding pupils. I don't know why either, for the first teachers we had advertised it largely.

S.—How many pupils in attendance?

C.—I don't know exactly now—about fifty I reckon. Some few times they have had over a hundred, but not often.

S.—Fifty! Why, where are all your children? I'm told you have a population something over one thousand, and only fifty children in school!

C.—O! we have several other schools besides this. We have two

schools in the Female Academy, and two schools in private houses; and then some of us send our children off to school.

S.—This removes all cause for astonishment. You are divided among yourselves. You divide up your schools, you impoverish and drive your teachers away, you distract your children, you scatter your means. You engender petty strife and jealousy. You expect pupils from abroad to your school, while you support another—instead of building up you are tearing down—you need not hope for any thing better while you thus act.

Yours, &c.,
A. J. H. BORDERS.

Tax Assessor's Notice.

First Round.

I will attend the places mentioned, at time stated, for the purpose of assessing the State and county tax for the year 1882.

Precinct No. 11, White Plains, Monday, February 13, 1882.

No. 12, Davierville, Tuesday, February 14, 1882.

No. 17, DeArmanville, Wednesday, February 15, 1882.

No. 13, Oxford, Thursday, February 16, 1882.

No. 15, Anniston, Friday, February 17, 1882.

No. 4, Gannaway's Schoolhouse, Saturday, February 18, 1882.

No. 14, Sulphur Springs, Monday, February 20, 1882.

No. 5, Polkville, Tuesday, February 21, 1882.

No. 6, Peck's Hill, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1882.

No. 7, Hollingsworth's, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1882.

No. 8, Green's Schoolhouse, Friday Feb. 24, 1882.

No. 1, Jacksonville, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1882.

No. 9, Cross Plains, Monday Feb. 27, 1882.

No. 16, Ladiga, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1882.

No. 10, Rabbit Town, Wednesday, March 1, 1882.

No. 3, June Bug, Thursday, March 2, 1882.

No. 3, Weaver's Station, Friday, March 3, 1882.

No. 2, Alexandria, Saturday, March 4, 1882.

The record of cures by the use of PAIN KILLER would fill volumes. The following extracts from letters received show what those who have tried it think:

G. H. Walworth, Saaco, Me., writes:

I experienced immediate relief from pain in the use of your PAIN KILLER.

E. C. Clegg, of New Haven, Conn., writes:

I have tried your PAIN KILLER for rheumatism, and found it to be a most effective remedy.

Bartram Sherman, Saaco, Me., writes:

I have used PAIN KILLER for thirty years, and have found it a never failing remedy for rheumatism.

Mr. Burditt writes:

I have had great relief in cases of rheumatism.

Phil. Gillies, Somerset, Pa., writes:

From actual use I know your PAIN KILLER to be a most effective remedy.

W. H. Clegg, of New Haven, Conn., writes:

It is so good that it is a great relief in all cases.

It will save many times its cost in doctors' bills, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 a bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

All persons will please bring with them a list of their property with valuation annexed.

A. B. LEDBELLER, Tax Ass't Calhoun Co.

NOTICE.

The Board of Corporators of the East and West Railroad Company of Alabama hereby give notice, that not less than ten per cent of the proposed capital stock of the East and West Railroad Company, of Alabama, having been subscribed, and two per cent of said subscription having been paid in accordance with law, a meeting of the stockholders of the said company is hereby called, to be held at the office of the Tuscaloosa Iron Works Company, at the village of Tuscaloosa, county of Cherokee, State of Alabama, at twelve o'clock M., on Tuesday the 14th day of February, 1882.

AMOS G. WEST, JOHN P. OSTER, JOHN W. INZER, Board of Corporators.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said county, Special Term, Jan. 5, 1882.

This day came W. C. Savage, Administrator of the estate of Robert Jones deceased, and filed in court his petition in writing, and under oath, asking for an order to sell the following lands belonging to said estate, for the purpose of paying the debts of the said estate, to wit: Lot No. 19, in fractional section 31, Township 12, of Range 11 east, and the N W 1/4 of Section 6, Township 13, Range 11 east, in Calhoun county, Alabama.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 8th day of February, 1882, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear and determine said petition, and to consider the proof in support of the same, and that notice thereof be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, as a notice to the non-resident heirs of deceased, and to all other persons interested, to be and appear before me, at my office in the court house of said county, on said 8th day of February, 1882, and contest said application if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Eastern Smith, deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, on the 6th day of Jan., 1882, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

J. B. BROUGHTON, Adm'r.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Daniel Crow, deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, on the 19th day of December, 1881, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

C. W. BREWTON, Adm'r.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of A. B. Martin deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, on the 26th day of December, 1881, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

CLARK MORGAN, Adm'r.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of J. W. Williams, Guardian of J. W. and J. F. Johnson, minors, and filed in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his Guardianship.

It is ordered by the court that the 4th day of Feb., 1882, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his Guardianship.

It is ordered by the court that the 4th day of Feb., 1882, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to make and settle and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me at my office in the court house of said county, on said 4th day of January 1882 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of A. Martin deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, on the 26th day of December, 1881, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

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Letters of Administration upon the estate of A. Martin deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, on the 26th day of December, 1881, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

C. W. BREWTON, Adm'r.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of J. W. Williams, Guardian of J. W. and J. F. Johnson, minors, and filed in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his Guardianship.

It is ordered by the court that the 4th day of Feb., 1882, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his Guardianship.

It is ordered by the court that the 4th day of Feb., 1882, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to make and settle and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me at my office in the court house of said county, on said 4th day of January 1882 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

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C. W. BREWTON, Adm'r.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of J

The Republican.

Mr. Sam Lester, of Texas, is visiting relatives in Jacksonville. Prayer meeting night at the M. C. S. has been changed from Wednesday to Thursday.

Dr. Linder will sell his splendid saddle and harness horse, at a bargain. See him at the Drug Store Montgomery & Co.

There will be service at the Baptist church at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. on the 2nd and 4th Sabbath of every month during the present year. Church conference will be held after morning service of each second Sabbath, instead of Saturday before.

WANTED, at this office, an apprentice. He must be near 16 years of age, in good health, of good moral character, and able to read and write well. Jan 14 if.

Rev. Mr. Smith, pastor of the Episcopal church of this place, has changed his residence from Talladega to this place. He is highly esteemed here, and our people are glad to have him among them.

Mr. Morgan, the Land Inspector of the Real Estate Loan and Banking Company of Alabama, has been in the county since Friday last week up to Thursday of this week examining the lands of parties he is negotiating loans through Messrs. Stevenson & Grant. He has approved loans on the's trip to amount between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars. As he is most favorable impression upon him with whom he has come in contact here, and will be always welcomed in Calhoun.

The Talladega Mountain Home notes the fact that some of the Oxford merchants have sent job work to that office. The Home will do a work well, but this does not affect the fact that Calhoun merchants could sustain Calhoun enterprise. The Republican has been the constant friend of Calhoun merchants, ever advising the people of the county against the policy of going abroad to purchase their goods. We have within the past weeks spent over one hundred dollars with merchants of Oxford, and had "laid off" to spend as much more in February. This statement of fact conveys its moral. We leave it with our good friends to think over.

A pale teacher wanted to take charge of a good paying school at Middleton, three miles South-west of Alexandria. Reference required. Apply to Rev. Dr. Lewis, Marvin's Cross Roads, Alabama.

THE VERITY
EASTERN THREAD & SEWING MACHINES.

CHINA STILL FURTHER AHEAD!

INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION.

SPOT COTTON PRONONCED THE BEST, GOLD MEDAL.

SPOT COTTON PRIZE.

TALKING GAMBLERS.

"It's a queer lay out, any way." "It is so. There's something behind all this fuss. It's all right from Johnson; I knew he'd give it to the boys, but this business of trying to paralyze him with Black and Thorman just gets me."

"Mo, too; why the devil they want to use that old Wakefield stuff, and squirm round the way they do, is d—funny. The boys can't make it out, and it beats me. Did you hear that one of the fly cops was down last night at—" (here a well-known baguio was named), "and he said they were getting something about Charley, and had the dead wood on him? I heard that it was all a put-up job, and one of the rollers (keno) was there to fix up a story. It'd be kind o' scary if I was the boy; there's something behind all this. Hanged if I don't think it's a game to draw them out."

The speakers were sitting at a corner table in a Pine street restaurant much frequented by sporting men. One of them until lately was the keeper of a far bank; the other was once a dealer, it said, but to a reporter, who overheard a part of the conversation, he was not known, although the identity of his companion was beyond question.

They seemed to be discussing the Johnson-Police Board imbroglio with a degree of openness, not to say recklessness, very unusual among gamblers, and this was explained further on.

"The boys are kind o' down on me for throwing up my hands when I did."

"Bless it I ever saw into that either. When I went East you were running full blast, and the first thing after I got back a fellow asked me to pool with him to buy out your trap. They told me you gave in the first thing when this Johnson law took hold."

"Yes, that's their story; but this is the way it was: I didn't want to go to the penitentiary, no more did they. We talked the thing over, and says I, the first fellow they get hold of you by them'll railroad him through. Some of the others talked that way, but there was boys from Pate's and the way they shouted was different. I wouldn't listen to 'em, and told 'em to bring along the old man to speak for himself. One of them said, 'Why, the old man's going to sell out himself.' That settles it, says I. He don't take any risk; no more do I. You see I didn't tell 'em, but I happened to know there was a detective pretty solid with Pate at that time, and I thought if he'd go back on Wakefield he might leave us to hold the bag too. Well, the end of it was four of us agreed to draw out that night, and next day, when we heard Tony Huobler meant business, we wanted the others out, too. Some o' 'em talked of going over the river, but I saw a lawyer there, and he said it was just as risky in Illinois. So I cleaned out entirely, and went to see my family. My children are away off to school, and while I've risked a good deal for the family to make money, but I don't risk getting measured for a zebra suit."

"But, the others, they—".

"Yes, that's the deuce of it. After I'd gone some time they started up again. I went to one o' 'em, who was fixed like me, with a fine family away from here, his children learning music and all that in the East at a seminary, and putting on a heap of style. Why, he'd go crazy if anything should happen to them, and they'd go crazy if they thought he'd risk going up the road. Says I, 'How is it?' Says he, hurriedly, 'Come round to-night a d—s. I'm going to the barber's now.' Well, I dropped round at the place that night, and there was follows stocking tabs that had advised me to sell out. I couldn't make it out. When I was down in the saloon I asked one of the boys: 'How's this? I thought Huobler was going to put it through.' The fellow laughed, and says he: 'Tony ain't running things now, you know, and the old duffers (Police Commissioners) say we're all closed up—and so we are you know. I stand round, and hanged if I was after some game, coming round after I'd draw'd out.'

"Who fixed it?"

"There you've got me. I don't know. It's all right, pard," says one of the boys; "I know a good lay-out now you can get into, and no risk." I was willing enough if the thing was dead sure fixed, but I couldn't find out. I said I'd whack up my share if everything was all right, but I couldn't find out who was doing it. When I tried to find out they only laughed, and said if I started up again I'd soon find out how it was done; but you don't catch this chicken that way. I don't go blind on anything—show up and I'm there."

"Maybe it's fixed any way?"

The entire reply was not heard above the rattle of the dishes gathered up by the waiters, for nearly all the patrons, except the two gamblers, had by this time gone. This much was heard.

"Think I'm a fool. I know it's fixed. Nobody going to risk the Pen if the church people up there (pointing to the Four Courts) mean business. I tell you there's a divide, or something, and the old duffer is getting fooled, for nobody whacks up to them. It's the outside chap I'm after, and he's a slick one."

The other grinned as he said: "They think the boys is too much for 'em. Can't put 'em down."

A broad guffaw greeted this and the quiet speaker retorted, "Somebody's fooled if they think that. I used to, and was banking on that in Cleveland once. Well, there was no man runnin' the police and he had been there himself. He told me to go. One night was enough he said. I thought it was a shade and was just going to whack, when he began telling me how nice the road was to Cincinnati, and that he was just then very mad because a fellow died of small-pox in his calaboose. I fell, you bet, and never went back while that man was there. He know'd how, you see, and meant business. I'd a whacked a hundred or two cases, but curse his calaboose. The duffers here are most badly fooled if they don't know we'd give \$10,000 to keep out of the Pen and if they ain't getting it—an' I don't believe they are—some one is, or the boys would have to go in twelve hours."

"Serve 'em right, too; they'd ought to have pooled, and beat that Johnson law up at Jeff. City. But what's to come of all this?"

"Somebody'll go to the Pen or else the thing has gone up. It won't keep; and they've got Johnson's back up now, so that he'll get there before long. You bet there's going to be some squealing."

and a few significant nods seemed to conclude the confab, for the gamblers went to the pay counter and thence to the street.

Thirty-one young men are studying divinity at Harvard.

AGRICULTURE.

KEEPING VEGETABLES.—The cool, damp air of a cellar is a good place to keep roots and apples, provided they can be kept moist and cold enough to prevent wilting. This is out of the question in the modern dwelling house cellar, in which the hot air or steam furnace keeps up a constant disturbance of the air, and produces a dryness and warmth ruinous to the preservation of roots. If neglected in spring and summer, the remnant that remains at this season frequently becomes a nuisance, and a cause of disease in the household. For these reasons, it is better to make a cellar under some shed or carriage house, or the barn, for roots and apples. Celery should never be allowed to freeze at all after blanching. It is usually stored by keeping it in quite thickly in the bottom of a pit, which is covered with boards protected from frosts by a heavy coat of leaves, spongy soil or old grass. It will not keep well in a common cellar, unless buried up in sand or loam, the air of the cellar being so dry as to cause it to wilt. Onions keep well in a cold, dry cellar, if not too early; they should be stored in a dry loft, or on a barn floor, until cold weather endangers their freezing, say about Thanksgiving time, when they may be barrelled and put up in the cellar. To keep other roots, such as beets, carrots, and turnips, from wilting, put them up in barrels with heads or piles them in the cellar about four feet deep, and cover the pile with a little straw or coarse litter, to prevent evaporation. If the cellar is kept cold, they will not sprout and grow; but this is not always easy to do, as winter approaches in spring, at which season a pit keeps the roots in better order than any cellar can do.

HOW TO TELL GOOD BUTTER.—The Legislature of Ohio recently passed a bill providing for the inspection of butter and cheese, "and all substances having the resemblance of cheese," and of curries and other places where milk is sold or butter or cheese manufactured: to be done by inspectors appointed by the State Board of Health. The Superintendent of inspectors of butter and cheese, Mr. Robert Orr, has issued a circular of instructions to his subordinates, giving information which may be of value to butter-makers generally. He says: "When butter is properly churned, both as to the time and temperature, it becomes firm with very little working, and it is tenacious; but the most desirable state is that of waxy, when it is easily moulded into any shape, and may be drawn out a considerable length without breaking. It is then styled gill-edged. It is only in this state that butter possesses that rich nutty flavor and smell, and shows up a rich, golden yellow color, which imparts so high a degree of pleasure in eating it, and which increases its value manifold. It is not always necessary, when it smells sweet, to taste butter in judging it. The smooth unctuous feeling in rubbing a little between the finger and thumb expresses at once its rich quality; the nutty smell and rich aroma indicate a similar taste; and the bright golden glistening cream-colored surface shows its high state of cleanliness. It may be necessary at times to use the trier, or even use it until you become an expert in testing by taste, smell and rubbing.

Sours should always be made of fresh meat, and fresh bones be added sparingly. Meat that has once undergone cooking can be warmed up in various ways by a slight cooking process, but even then it will be but little nourishing. Stale cooked meat and bones boiled for hours into stock or soup will produce but a greasy, acid, indigestible mass. It is no saving to work up stale material, the saving is in never cooking more than is wanted at the time, and having "fresh food." Whoever has studied the changes of food the process of digestion, and the requirements of the human system to maintain its vitality, will know this.

INSECTS.—Such Reports Do One's Heart Good. Mr. Frank Wilke, North and 9th streets, stated, that it was not only highly praised by his customers, but the St. Jacobs Oil has not failed to give satisfaction in a single case.

TO REMOVE RUSTED BOLTS.—To remove bolts that have rusted in, without breaking them, the most effective remedy that we know of is the liberal application of petroleum. It rarely fails to accomplish the work. Care must be taken that the petroleum shall reach the rusted parts, and some time must be allowed to give it a chance to penetrate beneath and soften the layer of rust before the attempt to remove the bolt is made.

LEMON CAKE.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three and a half cups of flour, one scant cup of milk, two whole eggs and yolks of two, two teaspoonsful of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, grated rind of two large lemons. Bake in layer cakes. Icing for the cakes—whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth, one pound of powdered sugar, juice of two lemons.

FROTETTE.—Bits of nice salt pork, about one third of an inch thick, two or three inches square; bits of calf's liver the same size. Put these alternately on a long skewer, beginning and ending with pork; lay it in the oven across a dripping pan, and roast as you would a bird, basting occasionally. When done slide the pieces from the skewer, and serve on a hot plate.

Liquid or Dry.—Some people prefer to purchase medicines in the dry state so that they can see for themselves that they are pure vegetable. Others have not the time or desire to prepare the medicine, and wish it already to use.

To accommodate each class the proprietors of Kidney-Wort now offer that well-known remedy in both Liquid and dry forms.

Sold by druggists everywhere.—Truth.

BAKED CHERRY DUMPLING.—Mash a crust as for pies, roll and cut into squares about four inches across. Put two great cherries in the centre of each; sugar them; turn up the edges of the paste and pinch them together. Lay the pointed edges down upon a floured baking pan, and bake half an hour or until brown. Eat hot with a good sauce.

CEMENT FOR GUTTA-PERCHA.—To make a cement for joining gutta percha belts, the following has been given; melt two parts of common black pitch to one part of gutta-percha. Make ready the two ends of belt to be joined; heat them by holding a red hot iron over them; then smear both ends with the hot cement; stick them together, and apply a heavy pressure for several hours.

ALUM water is recommended for preventing bugs and worms from infesting flouring mills. Take two pounds of alum and place it in three quarts of warm water (or in proportion) and let it stand on the stove until the alum disappears. Apply while hot with a brush to the crevices of the bolting machine and other places that contain the insects.

There is no use talking! "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" is taking the lead for curing all blood diseases.

TAKE a new flower pot, wash it clean, wrap it in a wet cloth, and set over butter, and it will keep it as hard as on ice. Milk, if put into an earthen can, or even in a tin one, will keep sweet for a long time.

ASBESTOS powder, made into a thick paste with liquid silicate of soda, is used with great advantage for making joints, fitting taps, and connecting pipes, filling cracks, etc. It hardens very quickly, stands any heat, and is steam tight.

DOMESTIC.

BREAD MAKING IN WINTER.—Housekeepers sometimes object to the use of dry yeast-cakes purchased at groceries, because bread made with them is so slow to rise, especially in winter. I like to use these cakes in hot weather on that very account. The bread sponge never sours on the hottest nights. But in winter it is advisable to set a small sponge in the afternoon—about four o'clock—in this way: A scant pint of flour is mixed with a pint and a half of warm water. To this add a cake of yeast previously soaked in warm water (taking care not to scald the yeast), and beat all well together. By seven o'clock this, if kept covered in a warm place near the stove, will be very light. Now sit your bread sponge as usual, using this smaller sponge for the yeast. Cover warm, and in the morning you will be almost sure to find it very light and entirely sweet. Now, if you have a good deal to attend to, you can defer kneading the dough until after breakfast, provided you stir in plenty of flour and mix it thoroughly with the spoon.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

Mr. Theodore Hively, tobacco and cigar dealer, 109 Seneca street, was recently laid up with rheumatism, so that he couldn't walk. After liberal use of various preparations he purchased a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and to use his own expression, "It was the first thing to fford him anything like relief." He has completely recovered by its use.

POOT FELLOW!—exclaimed Fenderston, when Jones received a bullet through his breast. "A little wild sometimes, but his heart was in the right place." "And very unfortunate it was," put in Fogg: "If his heart hadn't been in the right place the bullet wouldn't have hit it, and Charley might have been alive to-day."

A MILLION bottles of CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, will produce new hair on a million bald heads, which is something that no other preparation ever discovered will do.

There was an awful state of affairs in a little Michigan town where a typesetter substituted the word "widows" for "win-dows." The editor wrote: "The windows of the church need washing badly. They are a disgrace to our village."

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.—

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass.



Friends for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses

so common to our best female Complaints

It will cure entirely the worst forms of Female Complaints, all ovarian diseases, Infirmiti

es, and Diseases of Menstruation, and the consequent

of Physical Weakness, and particularly adapted to

the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in

an early stage of their development.

It removes faintness, fatigues, dullness, and craving

for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bleeding, Headaches, Nervous Prostration,

General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression, and Indi-

genousness.

It gives a feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight

and headache, and is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in

harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this

is the best remedy.

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Jacksonville

Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

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J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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Will practice in all the courts or the 12th judicial district and the supreme and federal courts of the state.

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Attorney-at-Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

Formerly occupied by Gen. W. H. Forney.

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H. L. BRADFORD, H. L. STEVENSON

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AND

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Has associated in the practice of their profession, and will attend to all business connected with them, in the counties of the 12th judicial district, and adjoining counties in the supreme court, and the state.

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REPUBLICAN OFFICE

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 2336.

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, Jan. 21, 1882.

For the Republican THE DOOMED CITY.

Last week we noticed an article in your paper from the pen of Occasional Reporter. Your entire editorial column is devoted to detailing a conversation between some old Rip Van Winkle and a mummy in the shape of a Yankee corn doctor, in reference to the character of our citizens, the causes of business prostration and the want of general goadheadiness in our town. Time June 1881.—The occasion of this highly edifying and important conference was nearly eight months ago. It is very fortunate, Mr. Editor, that the balance of your staff is not so occasional, or the next issue of your valuable paper would not appear until the year 2009. Why did O. R. select the most sultry season of the year when business was virtually suspended throughout the entire country, and give as representative exponents of public sentiment and opinion, two ossified centenarians whose time was occupied between brushing the flies from their bald craniums, and passing strictures upon a people whose motives they were entirely incapable of appreciating, and whose character they still constituted board of criticism and censure, wholly misunderstood and most damnable misrepresented. If O. R. wanted to publish to the world the city of Jacksonville, why did he not give the facts as they exist now, in the active progressive present, and not waste the space of your valuable columns in elaborating a conference between two antiquated remnants of a dead and forgotten past. Why did he not describe the breathing, living pulsating heart of to-day, instead of delving into whited sepulchres for bones long since decomposed or sublimed by time. Why did he not tell the people that there was a splendid institution of learning here, presided over by an excellent disciplinarian, who is also a mathematician of acknowledged ability, assisted by a most accomplished linguist, a music teacher of high cultivation, and a mentor in the primary department of fine reputation, deservedly won by practical experience and success. Why did he not tell them that students were coming in and matriculating as rapidly as the terrible condition of the weather will permit. Why did he not tell them that since that interesting colloquy *thirty families* have become residents of our beautiful hill city, attracted by those same educational facilities so greatly misrepresented by that conference of "most potent, grave and reverend seigniors." Why did he not tell them that there are *eight resident ministers* representing all the denominations, and every shade of orthodox religious opinion. That gouty corn doctor had better advise with some gentleman of the cloth too, for according to Dante's theory of a funnel shaped hell and that all liars are stuck down in the neck of it, he is in terrible danger of a warm embrace. Why did not O. R. tell the people that *ten new business enterprises* had been permanently located here, and now in full and successful operation. Why did he not detail these facts, for such they are, *stern irrefutable facts*. Why did not O. R. tell them that a man could come here and go away with one hundred thousand dollars in his pocket by giving proper papers. We know whereof we speak, for upon reading the obituary of our town we decided upon an investigation and did so with the above result. If O. R. proposes to enter the tones of the past, we can give him some historical facts that would place the *Deserted Village*, as he would have it, in a very different light, and if that old mummy will call at our shop, we can give him some information of a different character to that vouchsafed by old Rip Van Winkle, which however, O. R. considers of such momentous importance as to devote an entire column to its publication. It is our honest opinion that the more Occasional Reporter becomes, the better it will be for his reputation as a man of progress, for all your readers will realize from his effusions that there is a vast difference in his state of hibernation, and the active, enterprising, energetic spirit which characterizes our citizens of to-day.

VOICE FROM THE TOMBS.

Tribute of Respect.

CHATTICE LODGE, NO. 380.
PEEK'S HILL, Dec. 31, 1881.

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our Lodge our highly esteemed and much loved brother, William Broughton, and although we cannot see why God has thus bereaved us, or understand the mysteries of His Providence, yet we have submissively to His will, knowing that it is too wise to err, and too merciful to be unkind: Therefore

Resolved 1st. That in the death of brother Broughton we feel that a void has been made which cannot be filled, but rejoice to know that his end was that of the good man, which is peace; and while we mourn, "as man is not as those without hope," knowing that our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved 2nd. That he was faithful among the most faithful, and that we

will endeavor to follow his good example in constancy, and "follow him as he followed Christ."

Resolved 3rd. That we hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and children, and other relatives, weeping with those that weep.

Resolved 4th. That these resolutions be spread upon our minute book.

Resolved 5th. That the name, day and date of death of Brother Broughton be placed upon a blank page of our minute book.

Resolved 6th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Jacksonville Republican for publication.

M. B. JELKS,
JOHN T. WILKINS,
J. D. PRUITT,
W. R. AGRICURE,
Committee.

AFFAIRS IN ALABAMA.

No Danger of the State Being Maimed.—A Congressman's Opinion.

Washington Post.

"There is no danger that any Democrat will Mahonize the State of Alabama," said Gen. Forney, Congressman from the Seventh district, to a Post representative this evening, "no one Democrat has sufficient strength to accomplish such an end and a combination of Democrats for the purpose is among the impossibles. We

have an election in August next for Governor and a full State ticket. The Independents, Greenbackers and Republicans may combine and make a dash at us, but I don't think they will have any show of success. You see, when a Northern Republican settles in Alabama, he, as rule, votes with the Democrats on State issues, knowing that he will thus secure an honest and economical local government. At the same time he remains firm and true to his Republican principles on all issues of a national character."

"Affairs are moving along smoothly in Alabama," continued Gen. Forney. "The only trouble is, our people did not raise enough corn last season. The relations between the whites and blacks are, I am glad to say, very harmonious. In some sections the colored are manifesting a commendable disposition to give their children a good education. As a rule, however, I do not think the condition of the colored race of Alabama, as far as the necessities of life are concerned is as good as it was in the days of slavery. The manufacturing interests of the State, both iron and cotton, are showing a most flattering increase. The Northern manufacturer with capital will be most cordially welcomed, and he can find no better field for investment than in Alabama."

Why Some Farmers Do Not Succeed.

They are not active and industrious.

They are slothful in everything. They do not keep up with improvements.

They are wedded to old methods.

They give no attention to details.

They think small things not important.

They take no pleasure in their work.

They regard labor as a misfortune.

They weigh and measure stingily.

They burn wood when there is no need.

They are wasteful and improvident.

They are fretful and impatient. They ruin stock by low fencing. They let their gates swing and fall down.

They will not make compost.

They let their fowls roost in the trees.

They have no shelter for stock. They do not curry their horses. They leave their plows in the field.

They hang the harness in the dust.

They put off greasing the wagon. They starve the calf and milk the cow.

They let their pigs thump in the dust.

They go to town without business.

They are pennywise and pound foolish.

They don't know the best is the cheapest.

They have no method or system. They go out too often to "see a man."

They have no ear for home enterprise.

They see no good in a new thing.

They never use paint on the farm.

They plant very late in the spring.

They stack fodder in the field.

They prop the barn door with a rail.

They let the horse stand in the rain.

They let the clothes dry on the fence.

They let the hoops fall from the tubs.

They neglect to trim up the trees.

They have no shelter for wood. They milk the cows late in the day.

They burn out a stove with a blaze.

They have no time to do things well.

They have no garden in the fall.

They don't believe in rotation crops.

They see no use in variety.

They see no difference in seeds.

They do not subscribe for their

home paper and thereby build up home enterprise—*Southern Farmer's Monthly*.

Worth of a Good Name.

A man of very pleasing address, but very dishonest in his practices, once said to an honorable merchant, "I would give fifty thousand dollars for your good name."

"Why so?" asked the other in some surprise.

"Because I could make a hundred thousand dollars out of it."

The honorable character, which was at the bottom of the good name, he cared nothing for; it was only the reputation, which he could turn to account in a more point of view, which he coveted.

But a good name cannot be bought with silver; it, of all other possessions, must be fairly earned. Where it is possessed it is better business capital than a great sum of money. It is a fortune any boy or girl may secure. Honesty must be its foundation, even in the smallest particulars. When an employer says, "There is a boy I can trust," that youth will always find himself in demand, provided he joins industry with honor. "The hand of the diligent maketh rich."

It seems hard at the time, perhaps, to be bound to a ceaseless round of work, while other boys are lounging, or playing on the green. But the reward will come if you are faithful. While idlers are dragging out a miserable life in privation and poverty, the hard working boy lives at his ease, respected and honored.

Remember that if you desire to make your way in the world, there is nothing that can serve your purpose like a name for honesty and industry; and you will never acquire either if you are a loiterer about the streets, and neglectful of your business. "A good name is rather to be chosen than riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold."

Women are everywhere using and recommending Parker's Ginger Tonic, because they have learned from experience that it speedily overcomes despondency, indigestion, pain or weakness in the back and kidneys, and other troubles peculiar to the sex.—*Home Journal*. See advertisement. Jan 21—1st

W. R. HANNA, Decd.—Estate of THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } Calhoun County, }

In Probate Court for said county, Special Term Jan 9th 1882.

This day came Robt. M. Hanna administrator of the estate of the state of Alabama, and filed his application in due form and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein, and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate, upon the ground that the personal property belonging to said estate is insufficient thereto:

It is ordered that the 29th day of February 1882 be and is hereby set as the day upon which to hear and pass upon said application; and that publication thereof be made for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to Mary E. Henderson and her husband, James J. Henderson, non-residents, residing in Jack County, Texas, as well as to Susan Bushy, Alexander Bushy, and to all others interested, to appear before me in the court house of said county, on said 29th day of February, 1882, and contest said application if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. Jan 21—4

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } Calhoun County, }

Probate Court for said county, special term, January 14th 1881.

This day came S. with Gladden Granahan of Wilcox, James and Aaron Granahan, minor children of Alfred Gladden deceased and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said Guardianship:

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 11th day of February 1882 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me in the court house of said county, on said 11th day of February, 1882, and contest said application if they think proper.

C. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D. Judge of Probate. Jan 21—4

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } Calhoun County, }

Probate Court for said county, special term, January 14th 1882.

This day came J. W. Williams, Guardian of J. W. F. Johnson, minors, and filed in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his Guardianship:

It is ordered by the court that the 4th day of Feb., 1882 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and to make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me in the court house of said county, on said 4th day of Feb., 1882, and contest said application if they think proper.

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A. WOODS, Judge of Prob

Is guano a nuisance?

Mr. Joe Nolen has opened a re-whiskey saloon.

Frank Crawford has re-turned from a visit to Texas.

Mr. Henderson is repairing and painting his house on Spring St.

Mr. Swan is terracing and otherwise beautifying his residence on Spring Hill.

Mr. Frank has added several features to her residence on Main Street.

Dieb—At Peeks Hill Sunday, Jan. 15th, Mr. Oscar died of typhoid fever.

Mr. A. M. Landers has completed a new and comfortable resi-stance upon Depot Street.

The Baptist Church has fitted a new gallery in front of the church.

The 1st colored Baptist church has purchased and hung a new bell.

Mr. Brandon, of Chillicothe, visiting friends and relatives in town.

Mr. Matthews has just completed his residence upon Depot St. presents a neat and tasteful appearance.

Major Hammond has entirely repaired, repainted his residence enclosed the grounds with new substantial railing.

Just now we were praising Bro-ther, but the sky is darkening in.

The Misses Dean are making a many improvements upon their town residence, and the looks entirely new.

Mr. Morgan has beautified and new his residence, until it is become one of the prettiest in the State.

Major Crook has made so many changes and improvements upon place, that it can hardly be recognized.

Mr. Dave Goodlett has been engaged for the past month in improving his residence upon Depot St.

The Episcopal Church is being largely repaired, and the walls are being enclosed by a new and beautiful railing.

FOR SALE—1000 bushels of Past Proof Oats.

JAS. CROOK.

The Grand Jury of this Court be organized Monday, when a box will leave for Edwards. We will have but one week Court.

Calhoun College is rapidly fill-with students, and we have a school, the Yankee team doc-to the contrary, notwithstanding.

WANTED, at this office, an ap-pliance. It must be near 16 years of age, in good health, of moral character, and able to write well. Jan 14th.

The citizens of West End have signed the Board of Aldermen to declare the guano deposit in ware houses near the Depot and have it removed. (Saturday) is set for the cause. A lively time expected.

We are sorry to know that our friend, Walter Jones, has moved to Oxford to make it his home. We assure his employers that it is not only a Christian gentleman, but has fine business connections.

A. M. Landers has quite the business entirely. He has moved to the Depot with his wife where he can be found by customers and friends with a smile. We wish Marshey De success.

Samuel Brothers, a native of the Law Department of State University, has located for the practice of his pro-gram. Mr. Brothers is a young man of fine natural ability, which been highly cultivated and read both in the schools of Law and literature, general and com-parable in his intercourse, inti-mate and persevering, and of agreeable moral character, commend him to the favorable consideration of the Brothers of the Bar.

Agreeable dressing for the hair, and stop its falling, has been longed for its purity, fully supplies

jan21—1st

Mr. Frank, our accommodating post master, was in no wise to blame for the delivery of our paper last week, but was in the man by whom we were to the office in not delivering it promptly. We will try and avoid such mis-haps in future.

D. S. S. LINDER, who has been living here in the practice of his profession since March, 1881, will start for San Francisco, California, in a few days, to make that city his future residence. Since Dr. Linder has been here he has made a great many friends and not one single enemy that we know of. He has impressed himself upon our people as a warm-hearted, social, humorous gentleman, and his departure to another field of usefulness will be regretted by all here with whom he has been brought in contact. We wish him a safe journey to the golden land and unlimited success after reaching there.

MARRIED, At Chococoochee, Ala., Jan. 15, 1882, by J. F. M. Davis, N. P., David Y. Morris to Miss Julia Jordan.

The prayer meeting at the Methodist Church, we are authorized to say, will in future be held on Wednesday night and not on Thursday night as stated in our last issue. Let all take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

OXFORD FLASHES.

Cotton about played out, owing to the bad weather and unprecedented bad roads, very little trade in town.

We learn that the town Council has raised the salaries of several of its officers—among others, that of the Marshal from \$25 to \$50 per month.

Oxford had two deaths last week, viz: Mrs. Thos. Best, and a little son of R. F. McKibbin.

About one hundred more Virginia negroes arrived a few days since to work on the Georgia Pacific. The bad weather has greatly interfered with the progress of the work.

John Davis and a negro had a difficulty in Anniston, a few days since, in which the former was floored with a weight and the latter shot in the ear. Neither was hurt seriously.

Uncle John Draper and wife, Rev. Taylor and wife, Mrs. Turner and others, will leave in a few days to spend the winter in the "land of flowers."

Shilo's Consumption Cure. This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis, while its composition is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough, we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10cts. 50cts. and \$1.00. If you Lungs are sore, Chest, or Back, Larynx, use Shilo's Poreous Plaster. Price 25cts. Sold by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala. Jan 15—81—1y

STEVENS & GRANT,
Real Estate Agents.

Shiloh's Cough Remedy. A man-velous cure for Cough, Diphtheria, Consumption, &c. When you take a bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50cts. Sold by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala.

Mountain Farm And Vineyard For Sale. The undersigned will give a bar-quin in the fine fruit farm and vineyard on top of the mountain 1½ miles from Jacksonville known as the George White place.

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THOUSANDS USE IT, WHY HES-ITATE.

JOY TO THE WORLD! WOMAN IS FREE!!—Among the many discoveries looking for happiness and fulfillment of the human heart, there is none like the consideration that Dr. J. Y. Nesbit of Jacksonville, President Dr. Pearce of Oxford, Vice President Dr. Hughes of Cross Plains, Censor, for five years; Dr. Pearce of Oxford, and Dr. Hughes of Cross Plains, were appointed delegates to the State Association.

Our citizens having property lying ad-jacent to the S. R. & D. R. R. were no-tified, a few days since, to move back a distance of fifty feet from the middle of the track on either side, that being the full right of way.

PHIL OSOPHER.

Cathcart Co. Medical Association.

At a meeting of the Calhoun county Medical Society, which was held at Cross Plains the 17th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers: Dr. J. Y. Nesbit of Jacksonville, President Dr. Pearce of Oxford, Vice President Dr. Hughes of Cross Plains, Censor, for five years; Dr. Pearce of Oxford, and Dr. Hughes of Cross Plains, were appointed delegates to the State Association.

The following named persons were ap-pointed to Dr. Bradfield's Female Regulator, "Woman's Best Friend." By it woman is emancipated from numberless ill's peculiar to her sex. Before its magic power all ir-regularities of the womb vanish. It cures "whites" suppression of the "cesses" and removes uterine obstructions. It cures constipation and strengthens the system, braces the nerves and purifies the blood. It never fails, as thousands of women will testify.

Prepared by Dr. Bradfield, Atlanta, Ga. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., June 22, 1881. I have been selling Bradfield's Female Regulator for Dr. Bradfield, and it still continues to receive the confidence of its being all claim-ed or it. I can recall instances in which it afford'd relief after all the usual remedies had failed. S. J. GASSELLS, Druggist.

ANSWER THIS QUESTION.

Why do so many people we see around us, seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Pooch, Yellow Skin, when for 75cts. we will sell them Shilo's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala. Jan 15—81—1y

Postponed Administrator's Sale of John McElrath's Land.

By virtue of an order of the Hon. Probate Court of the County of Calhoun State of Alabama, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of John McElrath deceased, will sell before the court house door in Jacksonville on

Monday 30th day of Jan 1882:

between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. to the highest bidder, the land of John McElrath, deceased, known and described as the East 1 of Northwest 1 and East 1 of Southwest 1 Section 18, Township 13, Range 9, loca-7 miles North of Jacksonville, near the S. R. & D. R. R.

TERMS, one third cash balance in one or two years, with notes and two securities bearing interest from date.

H. L. STEVENSON, Administrator.

Jan 7—4t

A CARD.

To the People of Jacksonville and Vicinity.

After about one year's residence and a most pleasant intercourse with you, I am now leaving you. Before I go, I must publicly thank you for your universal kindness and courtesies you have shown me; also for the unparalleled share of patronage I have received at your hands. I say without hesitation that I feel no ordinary regret at leaving such a people, and you will ever occupy a fragrant spot in my memory. Through our influ-ence, Dr. Charles H. Montgomery comes to serve you in our place and we feel sure from a personal knowledge of him as a man and a physician, that you will be pleased with him. With the hope that pestilence and affliction may give you a wide berth, and the sun of prosperity ever shine brightly on you all—I remain with much respect, S. S. LINDER.

A. M. Landers has quite the business entirely. He has moved to the Depot with his wife where he can be found by customers and friends with a smile. We wish Marshey De success.

Samuel Brothers, a native of the Law Department of State University, has located for the practice of his pro-gram. Mr. Brothers is a young man of fine natural ability, which been highly cultivated and

read both in the schools of Law and literature, general and com-parable in his intercourse, inti-mate and persevering, and of agreeable moral character, commend him to the favorable consideration of the Brothers of the Bar.

D. S. S. LINDER.

The Talladega Mountain Home is "mystified" as to how we should have had two hundred dollars to spend in Oxford. This comes of its editor not living in Calhoun. Up this way where people are thrifty, a dollar don't look as big as a cent wheel and a hundred dollars seem a house full of money. Come to Calhoun, Knox, and we will loan you a few hundred dollars—that is, if you have any dirt, outside of that under your finger nails, to offer as collateral.

Mr. B. J. Mathews has just comple-ted a new and tasteful residence on De-pot street.

The Montgomery Advertiser thinks there must be some mistake about the amount of water works property report ed from Calhoun, as shown in the last Auditor's Report. No mistake. Two

years ago we were to bring the

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SATURDAY, Jan. 28, 1882.

The Grand Jury are sitting this week and will be, perhaps, all the rest of Court. This body of able and law loving men will no doubt find many true bills against violators of the law; but when, under our present system, will they be ever tried? Monday and Tuesday of "Criminal week" can be devoted to the trial of minor offenders against the law, and then the capital cases on the Docket will come in for a hearing, and consume the balance of the week, and this will be the case every court for years to come, until there is some kind of a change. Under our present system, men indicted for some petty offence, too poor or too friendless to give bail, have to lie in jail from term to term, practically denied their constitutional right to a speedy trial, while hundreds of men are summoned as special jurymen to try the capital cases on the docket, at great expense to the county—and for what good? There can be no trial for a capital offense, under the present arrangement, unless the defendant wishes it. It will take until Wednesday to get a jury. Thursday and Friday may be consumed in the examination of witnesses and arguments of counsel on points of law. Saturday the case may go to the jury. That whole day can be consumed by counsel for the defendant, if counsel so wish, and court closes with a—mistrail. The time is too short, as allowed by law, in which to dispose of the criminal docket, and the extent of the Circuit and limited number of Circuit Judges of the State will admit of no greater extension of time. What is the remedy that presents itself to the reader? Here we are confronted with the fact, that the man who robs his fellow-man of life, cannot be tried for his violation of law, unless he chooses to be tried. It is not unusual to hear the remark that a man who has friends, influence or money cannot be hung in Alabama. And men who say this do not imply that our Judges or Juries are corruptible. They know that shrewd lawyers can take advantage of the peculiar situation to postpone trial from court to court, until the case is literally worn out—witnesses dead and dispersed, prosecutors disheartened and every body so sick of the trial and its attendant expenses as to be willing to see it go off the docket to be rid of it.

The State of Alabama paid last year for feeding prisoners in the counties of Talladega, Calhoun, Cherokee and Etowah, eighteen hundred and nine dollars. Suppose the people of these four counties should ask the Legislature to create a criminal court for the four counties, to hold four terms a year in each county, with criminal jurisdiction co-extensive with our Circuit Court and pay to the Judges of the court the amount the State now pays for feeding prisoners at \$8 per month. A supplemental fund of \$250.00 from each county would, in addition to this, provide a handsome salary for the Judge, the laws would be speedily enforced, crimes would hide its head and human life would no longer be so cheap here. In the event of the creation of such a court here, Judge Box could be required by law to devote the whole term of Circuit Court to civil business, and litigants would begin to see an end to law suits that have been on the docket to their cost for years. We throw out these suggestions for what they are worth, that people may think them over. It may be that the next Legislature will remedy the evil by the creation of more Judges. Something ought to be done. As the case stands the innocent are practically denied justice and the guilty go to a great extent unpunished.

The trial of Guiteau is now drawing to a close. In many respects this trial has been one of the most remarkable in history. The interests involved, the consequences of the crime, the latitude allowed the defense, the audacity of the criminal, the singular nature of his plea, his wanton egotism and effrontery manifested in the very presence of the court, all constitute a case unprecedented in the criminal procedure of any civilized country.

Years ago a woman was tried, convicted and executed for alleged complicity in a similar crime, with a rapidity that would put to shame any court of justice. She died a martyr to circumstantial evidence—a victim to the passion of infuriated partisans, who, under the cloak of authority and color of law, sacrificed an innocent being. This event will ever remain a dark and inefaceable blot upon the escutcheon of American jurisprudence and a terrible illustration of the perversion of justice.

How times have changed! A man guilty of the murder of the Chief Executive of the nation, under circumstances of the most atrocious character, with overwhelming positive evidence of his guilt, is allowed every facility within the limit of legal power to make preparation for his defense and is granted a lengthy and elab-

orate investigation, at the expense of the Government, before judgment is pronounced in his case.

Whether this change may be attributed to a returning sense of the supremacy and binding force of law, both with the humble and those in power in this country; or whether it is true, as has been hinted, Guiteau is receiving unusual consideration because his bullet brought the stalwart wing of the Republican party into power, the future alone can tell.

We rather incline to the latter belief. We believe that the Stalwart wing of the Radical party have now no more reverence for the Constitution and the laws of this country, than in that day of popular passion when innocent Mrs. Surratt ascended the scaffold.

Since the above was put in type we learn that Judge Porter concluded his argument before the jury late Wednesday evening. After receiving the charge of the Court the jury retired, and after a short absence came into court again and rendered a verdict of "guilty," as indicated.

That wretched ass, U. S. Judge Bruce, when the Gods in their anger have imposed upon this country, sometime ago committed the Probate Judge and County Commissioners of Chambers county to jail for contempt, because the Tax Collector of Chambers failed to collect a special tax levied by the Court to pay the interest on some wild cat bonds issued some years ago in aid of the construction of Pennington's East, Ala., and Cincinnati R. R. The parties went to jail and appealed from the ass on the U. S. bench in Alabama to the Supreme Court of the United States. The U. S. Supreme Court have released the prisoners, and virtually told Bruce he was a fool for imprisoning them in the first instance. If the Democratic party ever get into power in this Government, this fellow Bruce will "go up." He can be easily impeached and removed on the ground of ignorance of law and general inefficiency.

A Seasonable Word.

(Bayneville Examiner) Despite the discouragement of two bad crop years, there seems to be, in this immediate region, and from what we can gather from our State exchanges, a rather unusual degree of activity among the farmers. This applies to the blacks as well as the whites. It should be encouraged by those who are in a position to do so.

When we say encouraged we mean it. We don't mean by words, but by acts. It is not encouragement for you as merchant or landlord to urge your advance to do this and that when you are buying corn for him at 75 to \$0 cents, and selling it to him at \$1 to \$1.25. This is not the sort of encouragement we speak of. Unless the advance is a born idiot, he knows that he is working under disadvantages, that he is carrying a burden that is too great for his shoulders, and when he sees that his crop is going to be short he neglects it or (if he is a bad man) steals it for the benefit of the dead-rascal. We know a man who paid as high as 22c for meat last year, and \$1.50 a bushel for corn. This won't do, gentlemen, unless the meat cost you 18 cents and the corn much over a dollar. It won't do; it is extortiionate, and therefore immoral. It is a cut-throat business, and would cause any country in the world to go to dilapidation and ruin. Landlords have less excuse for doing such a thing than merchants, for they are thereby killing the goose that lays the egg of gold. Merchants take more risk, have more expense, and are more justifiable. But neither should do it. It is wrong in morals and a crime against the general welfare of the country.

Money is worth from 10 to 20 per cent in this region. If you were to loan it out such figures would be perhaps a reasonable demand for it; and if you are dealing in staple goods of prime necessity it would seem that the credit prices need not be materially greater. It is certainly a hard and unconscionable bargain with your advance when you buy meal or corn for him in June at 80 cents and sell it to him at \$1.25 to \$1.50. It is from 60 to 100 per cent within three or four months.

We speak these things freely, because we speak generally. We allude to no person, but to a scale of prices that is so general that the exceptions can almost be counted on your fingers. It is not a desire to find fault that our words bear on this subject, but in order that there may be a remedy found for one of the greatest evils that our country is afflicted with.

It is not enough to say that if the people don't wish to pay your prices they must not buy. The dependent class is mostly composed of the blacks—who are ignorant in a great degree of the deep curving of your per centage. They are at your mercy because they are ignorant as well as poor, and we should deal with them for that reason more fairly and reasonably. Be just. Do as you would be done by.

The foregoing, while good in sentiment, is not entirely just to the merchant. He takes large risks on uncertain security. The fault is more in our examination and other laws—Ed. REPUBLICAN

To save parties the trouble of enquiry in future, Messrs. Stevenson & Grant announce that in no case will they answer as to who is negotiating loans through them, until the enquirer presents them written permission of the borrower to so answer.

The man who will take a paper for a long time and then try to pay out of payment for the greater part of the bill on the ground that he "didn't order it but for six months," or some such stuff, is a great sneak; but the meanest sneak of all is the man, who gets the benefit of publisher's labor for a year or more, and then, without paying for it, attempts to do so tine it by refusing to take the paper from the post-office. We have a notion of placing the names of some of these sneaks in the "black list" or "roll of dishonor" some day.

We are authorised to say that the ladies will give a supper at the Female Academy next Wednesday night for the benefit of the M. E. Church.

Oh, What A Cough!

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your Cough. It never fails. This expels why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mother do not be without it. For Lame Back, Sore Chest, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, &c. See Shiloh's Purus Plaster, Sold by Barber & Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

Women are everywhere using and recommending Parker's Ginger Tonic, because they have learned from experience that it speedily overcomes despondency, indigestion, pain or weakness in the back and kidneys, and other troubles peculiar to the sex.—Home Journal. See advertisement. Jan. 21—11.

LAND FOR SALE.

Thirteen and one third acres of good arable land can be bought on reasonable terms, and a clear title given, by applying Jan. 28—11. C. W. BREWTON.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, made, executed and delivered by H. Snow, on the 15th day of February, 1879, to me as trustee, to secure a debt due to J. R. Graham, therein stated, which was filed in the office of the Judge of Probate of said county, and duly recorded April 7th, 1879, in book "1", pages 210 and 220. I will, as Trustee, proceed to sell to the highest bidder at public outcry, for cash, within the legal hours of sale, on the premises, in the town of Oxford, on Saturday February 25th, 1882, said H. Snow's estate interest in the estate of Dudley Snow, deceased, described as follows: A part of the West (4) half of section (20) twenty; the West (1) half of section (29) twenty-nine; the North (1) half of section (30) thirty, all in township (16) sixteen, range (8) eight, State of Alabama, Calhoun county. J. F. GRAHAM, Jan. 28—4. Trustee.

Executor's Sale of Land.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., made on the 23d day of January, 1882, I will, as the Executor of the estate of Sims Kelly, deceased, proceed to sell on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1882, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, for within the legal hours of sale, on the premises, in the town of Oxford, on Saturday February 25th, 1882, said H. Snow's estate interest in the estate of Sims Kelly, deceased, described as follows: A part of the West (4) half of section (20) twenty; the West (1) half of section (29) twenty-nine; the North (1) half of section (30) thirty, all in township (16) sixteen, range (8) eight, State of Alabama, Calhoun county. S. C. KELLY, Executor. Jan. 28—4.

Administrator's Sale of Land.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., made on the 7th day of January, 1882, I will, as administrator of the estate of L. S. McHarg, deceased, proceed to sell on the premises, on the 18th day of February, 1882, at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lands of said estate, to wit: the S. W. 1/4 section 34, township 14, range 6, and all that portion of the N. W. 1/4 of same section, township and range, which lies South of the Tallahatchie mountain, and also the E. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of section 33, township 14 and range 6, all East in Coosa land district and in Calhoun county, Alabama, containing in all 310 acres, more or less.

E. D. McHARG, Administrator. Jan. 28—4.

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The Republican.

Plant oats. Corn will certainly sell for one dollar and a half per bushel on a credit this year. Plant oats and save corn.

The wife of Abo DeArman, son of John A. DeArman, died in Gadsden of typhoid fever, last week and was brought to Jacksonville for interment.

We are requested to state there will be divine service in the Baptist Church to-morrow—Sunday—at the usual hour.

We are gratified to learn that our reporter last week was mistaken when he stated that our worthy young friend Walter R. Jones had gone to make Oxford his future home. We are glad to state that he is still a fixture in Jacksonville, and express the wish that the old town will be filled with just such worthy young men.

The Grand Jury has been in session this week and will be for perhaps the greater part of next week. It would be a good time for that honorable body to look over the Road laws, as codified, and see how road officers have compiled them. Copies of the Road Code can probably be had by applying to the Probate Judge.

Messrs Stevenson & Grant have paid out this week to borrowers the sum of five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. This sum will be of great benefit, these hard times, to the parties who borrow, if they will make the right use of it and carefully provide, in the five years time given for payment, to meet the debt at maturity.

We are receiving in exchange the Mobile Daily Chronicle, a new newspaper venture in the Gulf City. It is Democratic in politics, excellently well executed in the letter press, and bears unmistakable evidence of able editorial management. Although it is an impersonal journal, it is well understood that it is edited in the political department by Hon. Leslie E. Brooks, the present talented and popular State Senator from Mobile. We wish the new candidate for public favor the largest measure of success.

An agreeable dressing for the hair, that will stop its falling, has been long sought. Parker's Hair Balsam, distinguished for its purity, fully supplies its want. Jan 21—tf

Saturday night the Town Council passed an ordinance declaring guano a nuisance and prohibiting its storage within 400 yards of any dwelling or business house. W. W. Woodward represented the petitioners who desired its removal from their neighborhood and made a lengthy and elaborate argument.

We have a speedy and positive cure for Diphtheria, Canker mouth and Headache. SILLHOT'S CATARRH REMEDY is a salve free with each bottle. Use it to desire health and sweet breath. Use 50 cts. Sold by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala. Jan 15—w12a

Messrs Montgomery & Co., of this place presented us this week some refined cotton seed oil. We turned it over to the good wife, with the injunction to put it in frying meat and preparing bread in lieu of lard. The experiment was made, and no one at the table could detect the slightest difference between the oil and lard. It is certainly cleaner than that which is shipped in here from the West. Verify the cotton plant is a great institution. Every part of it is utilized. The feecy oil clothes the world. The oil is used for making paper. The bark of the roots is worth 16 cents per pound in Boston for medical use. The seed are put to various uses. The seed hull is turned and the ashes made into fertilizers. The oil expressed from the seed is largely used for lard and butter. The metal made of the seed, when the oil has been expressed from it, is fine and a good fertilizer. The leaves, after subsisting mostly from the fall to the ground and fertilized it with the first coming of frost, not an atom of the plant has its valuable uses. All hail to Cotton! His home is in the south and his empire is the world!

CROSS PLAINS, Jan. 24, 1882.—

—THE REPUBLICAN.—As your live stock is concerned in the moral, political and claustral welfare of our entire country, I trust this brief report from the South will not be regarded a trespass upon your space.

On pig iron we pay Pennsylvania manufacturers a tax of \$16,105,505 yearly to the Government only \$13,032.

On steel rails we pay an annual tax of \$13,874, of which the Government gets \$72,640.

Thus on these four or five classes of goods the people of the United States pay a tax of \$55,183,064 each year, being nearly half what they pay for the articles themselves, while of this sum the government gets but little over \$4,000,000.

And who pays this stupendous tax?

It is the farmer and laboring man every person who buys a plow or harrow, or implements with iron in it; every person who buys a yard of calico or muslin, a coat or hat; every man who sells a bushel of grain, or sends a drove of hogs to market, pays a part of it in the increased rate of freight he

elimination, prove to be what mathematicians call negative quantities.

Now as to the means of emancipation from our ruinous system of credit business offered by your Loan Association, you know it is impracticable for some, (impossible for many) to have the requisites necessary to avail themselves of the opportunity. But scores who have the "dirt" will apply within the next sixty days.

By the way, I see your town is debating the question: Is guano a nuisance? Is that agitation due to the morbid sensitive olfactory nerves of your citizens near the depot, or is the odious attributable to the unprofitableness of the opportunity?

But scores who have the "dirt" will apply within the next sixty days.

Respectfully, ALIQUIS.

CASH VS. CREDIT.

For the Republican.

OXFORD, ALA., Jan. 23, 1882.

MR. EDITOR.—There is a general complaint among the business men of Oxford and surrounding country, of excessive loss the past year, resulting from their extensive credit system. Now the question with our merchants is this—shall we continue the wholesale credit system, only a partial credit system; and a few good natured souls, like uncle Charley Cooper, will still credit Tom, Dick and Harry.

It is a terrible fact to be made public, but nevertheless true, that there are many families in Calhoun, Clay, Cleburne and Randolph counties, who, if they cannot get provisions the present year on credit, will have to beg, starve or starve. Some may imagine this picture overdrawn, but if the doubling of the credit system will take a trip through the Rip Van Winkle nap. Perhaps it will be as venerable, it is not as famous as that noted personage by the time it awakes.

FROM PRESENT INDICATIONS THE GUANO TRADE WILL BE COMPARATIVELY LIGHT THE COMING SEASON.

Horace Stevenson, Esq., spent much of last week in our town upon legal business. He has hosts of friends here, as he is everywhere known.

The Oxford Record is taking a Rip Van Winkle nap. Perhaps it will be as venerable, it is not as famous as that noted personage by the time it awakes.

THE OXFORD RECORD.

THE OXFORD

AGRICULTURE.

DOMESTIC.

WIT AND HUMOR.

PRESENTING VEGETABLES IN WINTER.—To keep beets, carrots and turnips from wilting it is a good plan to put them up in barrels with heads, or to pile them in the cellar about four feet deep, and cover the pile with a little straw or coarse litter, to prevent evaporation. If the cellar is kept cool they will not sprout and grow; but this is not always easy to do, as cold weather approaches in spring, at which season a good pit keeps the roots in better order than any cellar can do. To keep squashes well very different conditions are essential. The squash is a tropical plant, and will not well endure cold weather, even an approach to the freezing point below 40 deg. injures them for keeping, and if the temperature can be kept uniformly above 50 deg. from the time they are harvested it will be all the better; free circulation of air is essential also, especially when they are first gathered, and for several weeks afterward. A cellar with a furnace in it, where the temperature is not above 50 deg. will keep them well. But a cellar without a fire is too damp and cold, and they will not keep long in it. One of the best places to be found in most houses for keeping squashes is a closet against the kitchen chimney. They need looking over every two weeks to pick out the speckled ones; they keep pretty well till spring if carefully watched. The hard shelled squashes like the Hubbard and Butternut, keep much better than the turnip and marrow varieties, which are mostly used in autumn for pies, etc. Tomatoes pickled quite green, just before frost endangers their desecration, and spread out upon the benches of a green house, or under the grass of a hot bed, will ripen after several days exposure to the warmth of the sun, and prove very acceptable after the frost has destroyed the vines. String beans may be easily dried by spreading them on a roof or other convenient places and furnish an excellent winter dish; they need only be soaked and cooked as if freshly picked. This method is not so generally known and practiced as it should be. String beans are a delicate dish in midwinter, and will worth the slight trouble of saving them. Lima beans, shelled and dried, make most excellent stewed beans in the winter season, so much better than ordinary pea beans that one would be quite surprised at the difference who had never before tried it.

DR. MANLY MILES contributes the following on rotation of crops to the *American Agriculturist*. "In a well planned system of farming, the subject of crop rotations should be carefully considered, as one of the essential elements of success in its highest and best sense. It seems to be the prevailing opinion that the alternation of crops in systematic order is a modern invention that was gradually developed as a direct result of the applications of science to the art of agriculture. The early writers on agriculture, even from the times of the Greeks and Romans, have, however, quite uniformly urged the advantages of a succession of crops from the teachings of experience. They were satisfied that a variety of crops grown in succession, all other conditions being equal, would give a greater aggregate yield than could otherwise be obtained. The reasons for the success of the system could not, it is true, be given, but practical men were fully agreed in urging its importance, and many systems of rotation, more or less perfect, were planned some of which became the prevailing rule of farm practice in particular localities. That these practical rules of alternating crops of different habits and modes of growth are based on correct, but not fully explained, principles, has been shown by direct experiment."

SEEING TO GRASS. Before sowing grass seed the farmer should make certain of having a good seed-bed. More mistakes are made concerning the preparation of land for grass than for any other crop. It is not uncommon to see a farmer simply running over a plot, where potatoes were grown the previous year, with a cultivator, then following with a harrow. We have seen extreme cases where even the harrow was omitted, the seed sown immediately after the cultivator, then simply bushing in the seed, leaving it to make its way as best it can. Others will use a one-horse plow to turn under the corn stalks, getting in the seed with as little labor as possible. In our experience the best practice is to plow a good deep furrow, followed by a thorough harrowing, and after sowing to bush the seed in and use the roller faithfully.

BY ALL POULTRY BREEDING THE REARING OF THE FAVORABLE SITUATIONS IS SAID TO BE THE LEAST TROUBLESOME AND MOST PROFITABLE. IT IS NOT SURPRISING, THEREFORE, THAT THE TRADE HAS OF LATE YEARS BEEN ENORMOUSLY DEVELOPED. GEESES WILL LIVE TO A CERTAIN EXTENT AND THRIVE ON THE COARSEST GRASSES.

WHEN TIMOTHY AND RED TOP ARE SOWN IT IS BEST TO USE A BUSHEL OF RED TOP, A PECK OR ELEVEN POUNDS OF TIMOTHY, ALSO ADDING SIX POUNDS OF RED CLOVER, WHICH AMOUNTS TO VERY LIBERAL SOWING AND SHOULD YIELD A FAIR CROP OF HAY ABOUT THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

THE EDITOR OF THE GETTYSBURG COMPILER SUGGESTS TO THE FARMERS OF ADAMS COUNTY THAT INSTEAD OF APPLYING PHOSPHATE TO CORN IN THE SPRING, THEY MAKE A TRIAL OF SOWING BROADCAST AND PLOWING IT DOWN IN THE FALL. THE EDITOR TRIED THE EXPERIMENT WITH SATISFACTORY RESULTS A FEW YEARS AGO.

THE DAY OF BRUTE FORCE IN THE MACHINE-SHOP HAS GONE. THE ENTIRE OPERATIONS TO-DAY ARE MORE OF THE BRAIN THAN OF THE MUSCLE, AND SINCE SOME ONE MUST FURNISH THE BRAIN WORK, IT IS A PERTINENT QUESTION FOR THE INDIVIDUAL MACHINIST, WHETHER HE SHALL EDUCATE HIMSELF TO SUPPLY THE LARGER PART OF IT, AND GET PAID FOR IT, OR WHETHER ON THE OTHER HAND HE SHALL PUT HIMSELF NEARER THE LEVEL OF THE MACHINE-OPERATES, AND ALLOW SOME ONE ELSE TO GET PAID FOR THINKING. THIS IS A MATTER THE MECHANIC HAS TO SETTLE FOR HIMSELF.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD WANT TO INTRODUCE THE ELECTRIC LIGHT INTO SEVERAL OF THE MORE PROMINENT LIGHT-HOUSEES, AND IN THEIR ANNUAL REPORT THEY ASK FOR \$50,000 FOR THIS PURPOSE. THE PROPOSED LAMPS HAVE BEEN TESTED TO THOROUGH SATISFACTION, AND PROVE MUCH MORE EFFECTIVE THAN THE LIGHTS NOW IN USE. THE BOARD NOW CONTROLLED ABOUT 700 LIGHT-HOUSEES ALONG THE COAST, BESIDES 800 OR MORE LIGHTS ON INTERIOR RIVERS, AND THEIR ESTIMATE FOR NEW WORK AND FOR THE MINUTE MAINTENANCE OF THE SERVICE THE COMING YEAR IS ABOUT \$3,000,000.

MEARS, GALLAWAY AND ABEI HAVE FOUND COAL DUST TO BE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN EXPLOSIONS OF THE GASES IN MINES. A MIXTURE OF COAL DUST AND AIR IS NOT EXPLOSIVE, BUT A QUANTITY OF FIRE DAMP TOO SMALL TO PRODUCE ANY EFFECT WHEN MIXED WITH AIR ALONE CAUSES THE MIXTURE TO BECOME VIOLENTLY EXPLOSIVE. PROF. ABEI'S EXPERIMENTS SHOW THAT ANY KIND OF DUST MIXED WITH AIR CONTAINING A SMALL QUANTITY OF FIRE DAMP CONVERTS THE MIXTURE INTO AN EXPLOSIVE COMPOUND.

THE LABORS OF THE SEISMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF JAPAN HAVE ESTABLISHED THE FACT THAT THERE IS A CHRONIC CENTER OF DISTURBANCE WITHIN A RADIUS OF A FEW MILES FROM YOKOHAMA.

DOMESTIC.

HOT AIR BATHS.—Now that the hot-air bath has been fairly naturalized, it is necessary to examine the institution critically. One of the most obvious sanitary conditions of the bath, but, unfortunately, that which it is the most difficult to secure, is the purity of the atmosphere in which the breathing organs of persons in a peculiarly susceptible or physiological state are immersed. The breath of impure gasses, under ordinary circumstances, takes his poison largely diluted. If the air of a Turkish bath is laden with germs of disease thrown off by the tongue of a fever or a consumptive patient, there are no currents to carry the particles away. It is a physical certainty that others breathing in the bath must inhale them. This is an evident source of peril, and suggests the wisdom of taking measures to insure the frequent changing of an atmosphere which may be thus easily polluted. Care is also required to compel those who conduct these baths in the way of trade to provide attendants who not only can but will do what is necessary for the bathers. For example, when cold water is ordered for a patient, he or she should not be deprived of the full benefit such an application may be likely to afford because the attendants are too intent to procure the requisite appliances, as recently happened at a well-known bath.

HINTS TO POULTRY EATERS.—The reason why poultry killed at home, though young, is not as tender as that bought in the market, is that the former is not generally killed until wanted, and when eaten is still rigid with death, while that bought at the poultryman's has been killed at least hours—more often days. Poultry ought to be killed several days before eaten, dressed at once, and with a few pieces of charcoal in it, hung in a cool place. If poultry are kept from food and drink at least twelve hours before killing, the flesh will be juicy and the fat firm. If left three days without food or drink, though in good condition previously, the flesh will be dry and tasteless, and the fat soft. Never buy an undrawn fowl. The gas from the crop and intestines will taint the flesh, even though retained but a short time.

PLUM CAKE.—This is a good school cake, and, if covered with sugar icing, is rich enough for children's birthday parties. Make two pounds of flour into dough, with two ounces of German yeast and three gills of tepid water. Let it rise for an hour, then work in a pound of dissolved butter, six eggs, well beaten, the rind of a lemon, half a small grated nutmeg, a pound of stoned raisins, a pound of currants and half a pound of candied peel, shred finely. When all the ingredients are mixed beat the cake up well, and let it rise in a hot place for an hour. Then put it into a greased tin and bake in a good oven for two hours. If made in more than one cake it will not take so long to bake.

LONSTAR CUTLERS.—Take a tinned lobster, mince finely and mix with a little fresh butter, salt, pepper and cayenne according to taste, a blade or two of mace, and a dessert spoonful of anchovy sauce. Add one egg and a little flour, or, if you have it ready, a small quantity of cold boiled potato mashed. Divide the mixture into small crescent-shaped cutlets, brush them over with egg, dip them into bread crumbs and fry them a light brown color. If eaten cold they should be garnished with parsley or arranged around a dish, the centre spaces being filled with water cresses or small salad; or, if served hot, with melted butter and anchovy sauce.

SPICED GINGERBREAD—Excellent.—One cup of butter, one cup of brown sugar free from juncos, one cup of molasses, four eggs, soda, four cups of sifted flour, a little salt, a teaspoonful each of ground cloves and cinnamon, a teaspoonful of ginger and a tablespoonful of grated lemon peel. Mix the salt and soda with the flour. Beat the yolks of the eggs, then the whites, and then both together, mix the molasses, sour milk and spice together, and cream the butter and sugar. Now drop the butter and sugar into the flour, add the molasses, and stir quickly until a smooth mass. Bake in shallow tins in a well-heated oven.

PUDDING.—An excellent apple pudding can be made from the remains of a rice pudding. Arrange well sweetened and flavored apple sauce in alternate layers with cold rice pudding; add a little butter and sugar, sift sugar over the top and put in the oven to heat through and brown on top. Any sort of flavoring may be used for this pudding.

A LITTLE girl was eating green corn by the cob, from the cob, when her teeth became interlocked with the corn silk. "Oh, dear!" said she impatiently, "I wish when they get the corn made they would put the basting threads."

THE IDEA OF THE BIGGEST HEAD KNOWING THE MOST IS ALL NONSENSE. THE MASTODON HAD THE BIGGEST HEAD OF HIS TIME, YET HE DIDN'T KNOW ENOUGH TO GO INTO THE ARK OF THE RAIN, AND BE SAVED. THE MOSQUITO, WITH SCARCELY ANY HEAD AT ALL, WAS WISER.

THE ONLY PHYSICIAN WE EMPLOY IS "SELLERS' LIVER PILLS," AND WE ALWAYS ENJOY GOOD HEALTH. TRY THEM.

THE EDITOR OF A SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL ASKS: "HOW DID WE COME TO POSSESS OUR PRESENT DRESS?" HOW SHOULD HIS CONTEMPORARIES KNOW? PERHAPS HE PRECIPITATED IT IN EXCHANGE FOR ADVERTISING FOR THE TAILOR. OR HE MAY HAVE WON IT AT A RACE. OR PROBABLY, WHEN SEEMS MORE PLausible, HE TOLD THE TAILOR TO "CHARGE IT."

THOUSANDS OF WOMEN HAVE BEEN CURED OF THE MOST STUBBORN CASES OF FEMININE WEAKNESS BY THE USE OF LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. SENT TO MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, 233 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN, MASS., FOR PAMPLETS.

GRAHAM BREAD.—One pint of sour milk, one egg, one small tablespoonful of soda, one half cup of molasses, one quart of Graham flour; mix well together, bake one hour.

EXPERIMENTS ON COTTON-SEED OIL, WHICH MAY BE FOUND USEFUL IN THE APPLICATION OF THEIR RESULTS FOR THE DETECTION OF SPURIOUS OILS, HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED BY PROF. WIDEMAN. COTTON-SEED OIL HAS AT 0° OF SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF 0.9406, BUT AT 30° OF ONLY 0.9206. TREATED WITH VITRIOL THE OIL ASSUMES A VIOLET TINT, WHICH IS DEEPENED BY STIRRING; AND AFTER THE LAPSE OF 24 HOURS THE MIXTURE THICKENS AND BECOMES DEEP BROWN IN COLOR. WHEN SULPHURIC ACID AND POTASSIUM BICHLORATE ARE APPLIED TO THE OIL A VIOLET REACTION ensues with an evolution of SULPHURIC ACID; THE OIL THEN TAKES A BLOOD-RED COLOR. CAUSTIC ALKALIES OF A SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF 1.24 THICKEN THE OIL AND MAKES IT STRAW-COLORED, WHILE THE ALKALINE SOLUTION SEPARATES AND TAKES A DEEPER COLOR AND WHEN THE MIXTURE IS STIRRED WITH A GLASS ROD THE UPPER LAYERS APPEAR BLUE, PASSING GRADUALLY INTO A VIOLET COLOR.

THE RAPIDITY OF THE MOTION OF THE WINGS OF SOME INSECTS IS ALMOST INCREDIBLE. IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT THE COMMON HOUSEFLY MOVES ITS WINGS 330 TIMES IN A SECOND, OR 19,800 TIMES PER MINUTE, WHILE THE BUTTERFLY'S WINGS MOVE NINE TIMES PER SECOND, OR 540 TIMES PER MINUTE.

THE MAN WHO WAS INJURED BY A BURST OF APPLAUSE IS RECOVERING.

THE HORSEMAN WHO "SCOURSED THE PLAIN" USES SOAP?

DOMESTIC.

A WOMAN found her husband lying in a state of intoxication in an alley. Instead of being exasperated, she gently turned him over a comfortable position, and running her hand into his vest pocket she extracted a \$20 bill and remarked, "I reckon I've got the dead wood on that new honker I've been sufferin' for." She made a straight streak for the millinery shop. Strong men wiped the moisture from their eyes at the heroic devotion to a husband who had, by strong drink, brought himself so low as to neglect to provide his wife with the common necessities of life.

[Wausau Central Wisconsin.]

BEING ASKED CONCERNING THE OIL, MR. AUG. KICKBUSH INFORMED THE QUESTIONER THAT ST. JACOB'S OIL HAD PROVED AN EXCELLENT AND MOST USEFUL REMEDY IN EVERY FAMILY THAT HAD USED IT. A LARGE MAJORITY OF CASES PRONOUNCED INCURABLE HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY CURED.

THE OTHER NIGHT, WHEN A CITIZEN WAS RECKONING UP HIS ACCOUNTS, HIS WIFE SPOKE TO HIM SEVERAL TIMES, AND RECEIVING NO ANSWER, SAID: "YOU TREAT ME CRUELLY. I FEAR YOU NO LONGER LOVE ME." AND THE HUSBAND AND FATHER REPLIED: "I LOVE YOU PASSIONATELY, DEVOTELY, FRANTICALLY, MADLY; BUT IF YOU DON'T HOLD YER JAW TILL I GET THESE FIGURES ADD'D I'LL GIVE YOU A CLIP IN THE EYE."

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

IS A POSITIVE CURE
FOR ALL THESE PASTURAL COMPLAINTS AND WEAKNESSES
COMMON TO THE HUMAN FAMILY.

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